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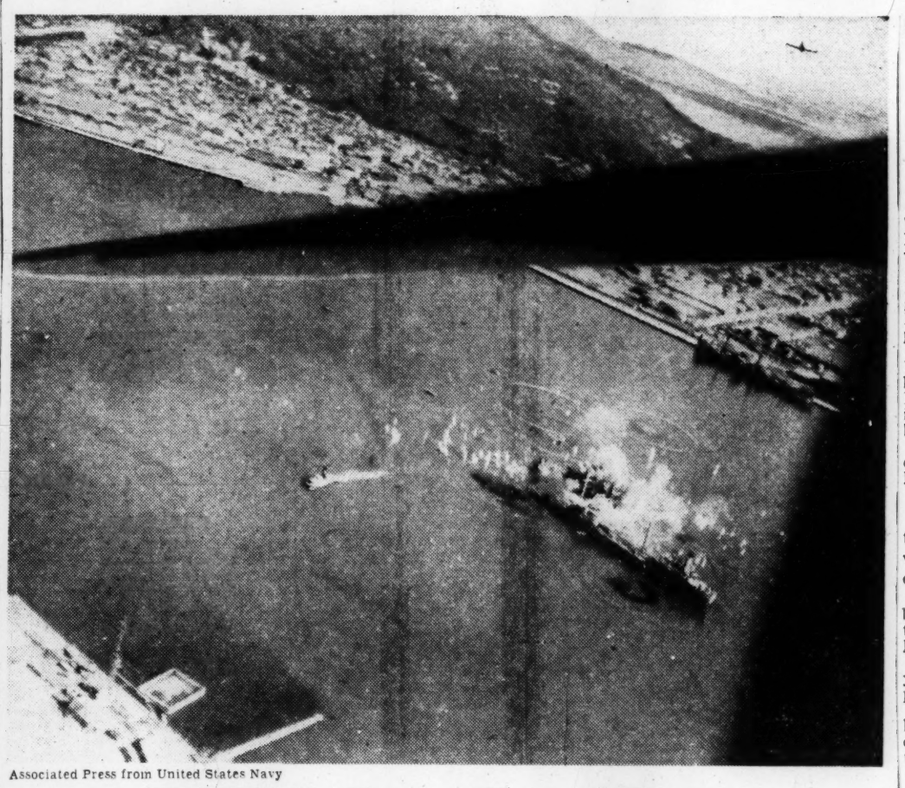
Leyte Liberation Virtually Completed; How Filipino Guerrillas Grew to Army; Four Nazi Pockets Battered in Holland



Associated Press from United States Navy

U. S. Bombs Plummet Down on Formosa

Bullets kick up spray and a bomb explodes on a Japanese tanker as it is hit by an American carrier-based plane in the raid on Takao Harbor, southwest Formosa, on Oct. 11. The wing of an attacking plane cuts across the picture and another United States warplane is at upper right over the industrial section of the city on the Pacific "highway to China."

Ragged band becomes power as U. S. subs bring supplies and escaped troops join.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Delayed.—Now that American forces have won a foothold in the Philippines, remarkable facts are coming to light on the elaborate Underground system organized by the Filipinos during Japanese occupation.

One dark night in watery No Man's Land close to an enemy-held shore, somewhere near Leyte Island, small naval craft was feeling out the enemy's defenses deep behind his lines.

As eyes strained in the inky darkness, a big object suddenly loomed in the water ahead.

Friends Ahoy!

Proceeding slowly, with guns trained, we moved ahead toward what looked like the hazy outline of a small freighter.

At that moment, a thin moon broke through the clouds and the target took on the outline of a large sailboat.

We hove to. The occupants yelled out they were loyal Filipinos.

Here, deep in enemy waters, we had come upon an outpost of the extraordinary Underground system of the Filipinos.

Filipino Guerrilla

The occupant of the sailing craft was one of the Filipino guerrillas who had been fighting the Japanese occupation in every conceivable fashion ever since the final American surrender at Bataan 2½ years ago.

This ragged, almost savage-looking, fellow who clambered aboard our vessel looked like anything but a human outpost of democracy battling from the enemy's interior. But he furnished a portion of one of the great war stories of the Pacific.

He, himself, was not, he explained, a very active member of the guerrilla bands. He was only a tan-bark trader, hauling cargo from one island to another, ostensibly, trying to make his way under restrictions imposed by the occupation forces.

Loyalty Tax Receipt

He showed us his loyalty tax receipt. It testified to the fact he had paid 30 cents Philippines currency to the clandestine Commonwealth Government of the Philippines which never ceased to function, even if from jungle-clad hills and hideouts in water-filled caves.

The certificate stated that this particular Filipino was "known to the office [of the Underground Government] as a person loyal to the cause we all fight for."

Another certificate he displayed permitted him to move freely around Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao.

This second slip of dirty paper was signed by an officer of the 94th Regiment of the 92nd Infantry Division of the United States forces in the Philippines.

Fought for 2½ Years

This 92d Division is the guerrilla army which, under the leadership of a Filipino, Col. Ruperto Kangelon, fought for more than 2½ years in the hills of Leyte and which laid much of the groundwork for the invasion now under way here.

When Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright ordered all United States Army forces to lay down their arms in the Philippines,

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Jap warships sunk or damaged in battle of Philippines now total 58, Nimitz reports.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Liberation of Leyte Island in the Philippines is virtually complete.

Organized Japanese resistance is at an end except for a small pocket at Jaro, on which the American 24th Division now is advancing, General MacArthur announces.

The rest of the Japanese on Leyte, like those on neighboring Samar, have taken to the hills in disorganized bands.

American First Cavalry, by seizing Carigara to the north of Leyte, have possession of the only point from which the Japanese that were resisting in the main Leyte Valley can be reinforced.

A million and a half Filipino people on Leyte and Samar have been liberated.

According to Gordon Walker, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the Philippines, the campaign in Leyte is "days ahead of schedule."

Meanwhile on the Western Front, Allied forces entered Roosendaal, last link in the German defense line below the Meuse River.

Germans in Holland and the north have been reduced to four isolated pockets. One north of Breda in Holland, a city which has been taken by a Polish detachment. The Germans in this pocket are left with only one escape bridge northward across the Hollandsch Diep entrance to the Meuse River. British forces are racing to that bridge at Moerdijk, six miles away, to cut off their retreat.

The other three pockets are on South Beveland Island, which British and Canadians are rapidly overrunning; on Walcheren Island, where Flushing is located, and in a small corner of Belgium, south of the Schelde.

The whole of German resistance in this northern sector is stated to be disintegrating under concentrated air attack.

Both the Germans and the Allies have resorted to flooding western Holland. Allied airmen have destroyed dikes on Walcheren Island and elsewhere. Germans on that island have been driven to a few islands of dry land within the island. They complain that some of their guns are under eight feet of water.

On Beveland Island, east of Walcheren and connected with a causeway, British and Canadians have captured 4,000 of the 11,000 garrison and are already near the causeway.

In France, Germans report that the Allies have penetrated into the port of Dunkerque, one of the last remaining Nazi points on the French coast.

On the Eastern Front, General Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army has cleared the last of the Germans out of Ruthenia and is driving westward in Slovakia and northeast Hungary, along the Tisza, gaining Csap, an important railroad junction on that river.

Later reports from Admiral Nimitz on the great naval battle of the Philippines indicate that 58 Japanese vessels have been sunk or damaged, the former including four carriers and two battleships. Altogether 24 were sunk, 13 probably sunk, and 21 damaged. Only two Japanese vessels appear to have been undamaged.

Biennial Savings Cited; Berle Heads Air Meeting; Soviet Accuses Iran Head

The World's Day—October 30, 1944

Boston: 'No' Vote Urged on Ballot Question 3

Massachusetts taxpayers have been saved $1,250,000 by the fact that the State Legislature sits but once every two years, according to the chairman of the Committee for the Continuation of Biennial Sessions, who today called for a "no" vote on Question 3 on the ballot. [Page 2.]

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, and Miss Margaret E. Connors, Bridgeport lawyer and Wellesley graduate, are waging a spectacular contest for Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District seat. [Page 5.]

Greater Boston United War Fund began solicitation from house to house today, with a goal of $7,650,000 to be achieved by Thanksgiving Day. Jays, Inc., was the first downtown store to announce it had exceeded its quota. [Page 2.]

Senator Harry S. Truman's New England campaign tour as Democratic candidate for Vice-President, took him on today from Boston to Pawtucket for an outdoor rally in the Stadium there at 8 p. m. He was scheduled to leave for New York after the rally. [Page 2.]

Third installment of the Strayer School Survey Commission report urges improvement and development of school curriculums and better technical training to produce "noncoms and petty officers" of the world of trade. [Page 2.]

Washington: Berle Named Air Conference Head

President Roosevelt named Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, to serve as temporary president of the International Civil Aviation Conference meeting at Chicago Nov. 1. The Conference will elect its own permanent president.

Speculation over the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from his various commands in the China-Burma-India theater included political, military, and personal factors. [Page 6.]

The Russian Embassy, reviewing the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, said the "Soviet public hails with satisfaction" the advance toward co-operation after the war.

The United States will build a seaport for Liberia, it was announced by the State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration. The mission to the African republic will also seek to increase production of rubber and palm oils and develop other resources.

The same number of new passenger cars as were released this month and in September—3,600—will be available in November, the OPA announced.

Ambassador Hector David Castro of El Salvador at Washington resigned. He desired to return to his homeland and practice law, the Embassy reported.

In Europe: Soviet Accuse Iran Premier on Oil

Sergei Kavtaradze, Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has accused Premier Mohammed Saed of Iran of being "disloyal and unfriendly to the Soviet Union" for blocking an oil concession to Russia in northern Iran. [Page 7.]

President Roosevelt wired anniversary greetings to President Inonu of Turkey. Oct. 29 was the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to take a personal hand tomorrow in guiding through the House of Commons a measure to extend the life of the present parliament for another year. [Page 13.]

Trial of Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of the influential Paris newspaper Le Matin, who is charged with collaboration with the Germans, opened the second week of the French purge trials in Paris' Palais de Justice.

Unconfirmed reports from Berlin disclosed that the German Government through a neutral power has offered to free King Leopold of Belgium in exchange for Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi who parachuted into Britain in 1941.

The Netherlands Government in London has announced that it reserves the right to claim territorial compensation from Germany for "wanton" Nazi destruction in Holland. The Government said that World War I showed that payment of reparations by transferring economic assets across frontiers was not practicable.

Lincoln MacVeagh, United States ambassador to Greece, has arrived in Athens from Italy, an Athens' dispatch said.

National: Kentucky Coal Miners Return to Work

The Cornett-Lewis Coal Company mine near Louellan, Ky., was back in operation after its miners became 100 per cent contributors to the war fund and associated charities drive. The stoppage had begun two days ago when some miners failed to contribute.

Transportation is the key problem in providing relief for Europe according to D. Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, on his return from Britain and Europe, where he found indications of a hard winter ahead.

A destroyer named for the late Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol was sponsored at the San Pedro, Calif., yard of Bethlehem Steel Company by Mrs. Lucie Thomas Eberly Thomas of Washington, a friend of the Bristol family and for many years the Admiral's secretary.

A strike of about 1,900 employees of the Republic Steel Corporation plant at Buffalo, N. Y., entered its seventh day after workers refused, for the fourth time, to end the walkout.

No-License Advocates Hopeful Of Gain in 'Dry' Towns Nov. 7

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On Nov. 7, for the fifth time since repeal of prohibition, Massachusetts citizens will have the opportunity to vote on local option.

At present 85 towns and one city out of the 351 cities and towns in the State permit no sale of alcoholic beverages in any form. No-license advocates are hopeful, but not too confident, that this total may be increased this year.

In 1942, 15 communities changed their attitude on the sale of alcoholic beverages. In nine of these the no-license advocates made gains, while in six the license advocates made strides.

Arthur J. Davis, Secretary of the Massachusetts No License Committee, said today that efforts to interest people in voting against the granting of liquor licenses in their communities were made more difficult by general preoccupation with the war.

War Is Uppermost

"Men and women who have loved ones in the armed forces are primarily concerned with thoughts of them and have little interest in problems at home which have long been with us but whose solving loses its importance in comparison with the war and all that it means to them," Mr. Davis said.

Gas rationing, he added, also makes it more difficult to carry on the type of state-wide campaign the no-license advocates have in the past. As a result, he said, we are concentrating on holding the gains we have already made but will welcome any additional gains that we can make.

The questions on the sale of liquor issue are:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

In addition to the 86 towns and cities in which no liquor licenses are granted 10 towns and one city permit the sale of alcoholic beverages in package stores only and 11 towns allow on the premises consumption of wine and beer.

Stores Prompt Auto Drinking

"I regret a tendency to advise and encourage a 'yes' vote on the granting of licenses to package stores," Mr. Davis said. "The liquor sold in these stores goes to the homes and is frequently consumed in automobiles. To give approval to this form of liquor sale as an improvement over on-the-premise consumption is a poor compromise."

Commenting on the tremendous amount spent annually on alcoholic beverages in the United States, Mr. Davis pointed out that in 1943 the total expenditure was $6,083,000,000, which is almost identical with the total expenditures of the United States Government that year for all purposes except those for war activities—$6,073,486,437.

"The daily liquor bill of this country is roughly $9,000,000," Mr. Davis said. "This amount of money, if directed into other chan-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Waltham—Tomorrow.
Westwood—Tomorrow.
South Lynfield—Tomorrow.

No One in Aachen Wants Mayoralty

Recorded by CBS

On the U. S. First Army Front in France, Oct. 30

For more than a week now, the City of Aachen has been officially in American hands. All resistance has ceased, and the defending garrison has formally surrendered. Nevertheless, it has been impossible so far to find a citizen of Aachen who is willing to become Mayor of the newly-occupied city, the Mayor of the first sizable German city under Allied occupation.

American military authorities have been trying hard to locate somebody fitted for the post who is willing to accept it. A number of candidates have been offered the chance to qualify. But they don't want the job. And the reason is clear. The Nazi regime still holds a strong and sinister sway over the occupied portion of Germany, even though that influence is exercised, so to speak, by remote control.

M. I. T. Sends Out Fall Class Of Nearly 200

Against a background of Navy blue and Army khaki, the autumnal graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today, was encouraged by commencement speakers to have confidence in the ability of democratic peoples to win the peace.

Nearly 200 civilian students and members of the various armed services lined up in the New England Mutual Hall just before noontime to receive their degrees and to hear Bradley Dewey, former Rubber Director of the War Production Board, extol the abilities of a nation that "in only a little more than two years put into operation a synthetic rubber industry which is now turning out one-half again as much rubber as was ever used in this country in any prewar year."

Among the candidates for degrees were nine young women, five officers of the Brazilian Navy and 14 officers of the Turkish Navy. It was the second autumnal graduation in the history of Technology, and the first to be held with formal ceremonies comparable to the usual exercises in conjunction with the Spring commencement. And it was the fifth class to be graduated under the shadow of war.

Turns to Rubber

As commencement speaker, Mr. Dewey turned to the subject of rubber, with which he was most familiar, to illustrate the role that natural scientists and engineers are playing in winning the war. The Japs who had thought that "they had finished us off by capturing 95 per cent of our supplies of plantation rubber," he said, had not bargained on our highly developed "organized research, working as part of a team with engineers and business executives."

"The challenge of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito was based upon the enslavement of their own people, the suppression of free speech and the use of science and technology to build what they thought were invincible war machines," the speaker stated. "You have seen the United States accept the challenge and using its own laboratories, engineers and industry, build almost overnight the arsenal of democracy which turned out not only more of the standard weapons and supplies needed for war, but also new weapons which have already determined the success of many decisive battles of this war."

Mr. Dewey went on to say that in terms of the future, it will be

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Dewey Says Opponent Claims Credit For Victories Won by U. S. People; Roosevelt Woos Support of Business

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30—Preliminary to embarking on the final, intensive days of his dynamic campaign for the Presidency, which will take him to Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow and which will find him delivering four speeches Nov. 1 in Massachusetts—at Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, and Boston—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today is giving the "short answer" to President Roosevelt's latest charges.

To Mr. Roosevelt's detailing of the great D-Day achievements and military victories under his guidance as Commander in Chief, Governor Dewey's reply is that the President is guilty of trying to take "personal and political credit" for accomplishments which belong to the whole American people.

To Mr. Roosevelt's bright prospectus of large industrial expansion after the war, the Governor's aids considered it sufficient to remark that "the President spent most of his time before the war wrecking the nation's job-making machinery and in branding America's industrial plant as 'already built'—a record which offers little

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Facts and Figures On Registration

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30

A compilation of incomplete registrations and estimates of qualified voters in the coming presidential election, as gathered by the Associated Press from state officials, today showed:

60,766,625 eligible voters.
44,102,000 votes actually to be cast.
3,392,000 service vote.
The 1940 vote was 49,815,312.

An analysis of the Associated Press compilation: Page 10.

Dies Inquiry Puts P.A.C. In Radical Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—While a Dies subcommittee today described Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee as a spearhead for Communist activities, the P. A. C. chief intimated that his organization would continue its "educational" activities in behalf of international co-operation after the election.

Branding the Congressmen's attacks on the P. A. C. as "just propaganda and lies," Mr. Hillman divulged plans for giving a "fine report" to the national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Chicago Nov. 20 on which the future of the P. A. C. will be based.

A report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives over the week end showed that the C. I. O.-P. A. C. between Jan. 1 and Oct. 22 had spent $378,730 in the presidential campaign. The National Citizens Political Action Committee, an offshoot of the C. I. O.-P. A. C. reported that it had spent $165,018 through Oct. 22.

This was compared with an expenditure of $1,688,369 by the Republicans and $1,052,589 by the Democrats.

Among contributions reported by the P. A. C. was $5,000 given by Frank Sinatra, the singer.

The week end also brought the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt is planning a new political trip, it is indicated here.

And 40 correspondents who returned with him last night from his Philadelphia-Chicago speeches are echoing his comment.

"This is the strangest campaign I have ever seen."

They are echoing it because they believe they are on the point of seeing an "irresistible political force," in favor of keeping a wartime Commander in Chief, collide with an "immovable object," opposition to a fourth term.

Various polls of the correspondents have indicated a majority believe President Roosevelt will be the winner. But there are enough imponderables to make the result uncertain eight days before election.

The man-in-the-street knows the answer. But he won't tell till a week from tomorrow.

Forecasts Hedged

Every major national poll now indicates—on a very narrow margin—that Mr. Roosevelt has something of an edge over his Republican opponent. But these forecasts are so hedged with "doubtful" states, the geographical dis-

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

President Roosevelt's address in Chicago: Page 10.

Veto of Moscow on Air Parley Tells Firm Anti-Fascist Stand

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Russia's refusal to take part in international aviation talks because of the participation of what Moscow calls pro-Fascist countries unfriendly to the Soviet Union may be an important indication of Russia's future policy.

Washington is wondering if Moscow's blast at Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland doesn't mean that the Soviet Union will refuse to have anything to do with the governments of these countries after the war. If this is so, it would introduce a new and important element into all postwar calculations and would be, it is frankly admitted, quite a jolt to the statesmen of Washington and London.

Mincing no words, the Moscow Radio stated that the Soviet Union would not be represented at the air talks, which begin Nov. 1 in Chicago, because of the presence there of those three countries which have, the radiocast said, "maintained an inimical pro-Fascist policy toward the Soviet Union."

This Russian decision came after an earlier Russian acceptance to take part in the talks. Although no one here is sure just what the Russian shift in policy means, it is generally agreed that its importance could go far beyond the present circumstances. That is why observers here are asking if this latest development is Russia's way of telling the world

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Private 'Railroads' Message to Family

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 30 (AP)—An Army private stationed in Wyoming, spotted a home-town company's tank cars near the fort and got an idea.

Private Robert J. W. Fisher chalked messages on the cars, sending greetings to the company, the railroad, and to his two brothers.

"I'm doing all right," he wrote on the cars. "Everything is fine in Cheyenne. If anyone in Decatur sees this call 9082."

Lots of people saw the messages—all day strangers telephoned Mrs. Anna Fisher that her son Bob was "doing all right."

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Thanksgiving Day Services

The Christian Science Board of Directors has issued the following notice about Thanksgiving Day services:

Branch churches and societies contemplating the holding of a Christian Science service on Thanksgiving Day may wish to have the service at a time which will accommodate the greatest number. If a considerable portion of the congregation consists of employees in defense plants, governmental departments and agencies, or those who for some other reason are required to be at their usual work during the morning of Thanksgiving Day, the Thanksgiving service may be held at some other hour than the time such a service is customarily held. More than one service may be held on Thanksgiving Day if those concerned desire that this be done for the purpose of accommodating a greater number of attendants.

The service in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held at 10:45 a. m. on Thursday, Nov. 23.

Prokoviev's 'War and Peace': Opera Preview on Two Pianos

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 — Russia has just marked one of the most important musical events since the beginning of the war.

For the first time in the Actors Club, Sergei Prokoviev's new opera "War and Peace" was semi-publicly performed. Among the audience was Mr. Prokoviev himself, enormously tall with interminably long arms and legs. But despite the baldness of his enormous head, which seems much too heavy for so slim a body, despite his 52 years, Mr. Prokoviev is essentially a young man with extraordinary vitality and vigor and a mounting capacity for creative work.

In his roughhewn face with its large nose and mouth, but twinkly eyes, in that clumsy self-conscious way of bowing to the public, there is still something of the 15-year-old. This combination of highbrow sophistication and boyish simplicity and extraordinary mental alertness and intelligence is reflected to some extent in Mr. Prokoviev's work. It is the boyish side of Mr. Prokoviev's character that helped produce "Peter and the Wolf," or his charming more recent Children's Album of Easy Piano Pieces.

Produces Many Works

Mr. Prokoviev has produced an enormous amount of work, particularly in recent years. About 100 works show an extraordinary variety. His opera, based on Tolstoy's "War and Peace" was undertaken in 1941.

Tolstoy's enormous novel carcely lends itself to operatic treatment. It has hundreds of characters and the action covers a period of 25 years. Assuming everybody read "War and Peace," Mr. Prokoviev contented himself with confining the action of the opera to the love episode of Natasha Rostov and Prince Andrei Bolkónski with several other characters such as Pierre Bezukhov, his wife Helene, duellist Dolokhov, Anna Dimitrievna, "Le Terrible Dragon," Helene's depraved brother, beautiful Anatole who just fails to elope with Natasha, as more or less episodic characters. But they appear in the opera sufficiently clear to give the spectator a peek into the much wider world of Tolstoy's original.

Scenes Presented

In its first concert-hall presentation, only three scenes of the new opera were presented. Two pianos and accompanying singers

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Swedes Limit Import Of Money and Gold

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sweden tightened restrictions today over imports of currency and valuables, obviously to hinder the Nazis from hoarding resources now for postwar use. The disposition of securities in Sweden was limited for anyone living abroad. The import ban was extended to gold and platinum. Use of foreign money to buy wares was forbidden.

Philippines:

Liberation of Leyte Virtually Completed

American forces controlled two thirds of strategic Leyte Island and had a strangle hold on adjacent Samar as the retreating Japanese took to the hills or sought to escape by barge through waters patrolled by American PT boats.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Truman Arrives in Providence For Final N. E. Address Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30 — Senator Harry S. Truman's New England campaign tour moved into this city today as the Democratic candidate for Vice President switched his attention from doubtful Massachusetts to Rhode Island generally considered in the Democratic column.

Highlight of the Missouri Senator's visit to Rhode Island will be an outdoor rally in Pawtucket Stadium at 8 p. m. when he is expected to discuss the business aspects of the Democratic Administration. Governor J. Howard McGrath and Senator Theodore F. Green will also address the rally.

Senator Truman left Boston by auto at 11 a. m. and following the stadium speech tonight, was scheduled to go to New York where he and Vice President Henry A. Wallace will speak at rally in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

Luncheon Guest

Senator Truman was a luncheon guest of Democratic leaders at the Narragansett Hotel after which he visited the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyards and the State House accompanied by Governor McGrath. He was to be a dinner guest at Governor McGrath's home this evening.

The speech at the Pawtucket Stadium was the only one schedule for Senator Truman in Rhode Island and was to be broadcast at 9:30 over radio station WJAR.

The Missouri Senator's visit to Massachusetts was held by Bay State Democratic leaders as giving impetus to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket in that State.

The appearance of Senator David I. Walsh on the platform with Senator Truman yesterday, and his indorsement of the Democratic ticket, ended a silence by the veteran Senator which had given party leaders more than a little concern.

Walsh Speaks

Senator Walsh, at a Lawrence rally yesterday, announced that he was "heart and soul for the success of our entire ticket." He told reporters that he meant "the national, as well as the state ticket." Senator Walsh frequently opposed the Administration on foreign policy prior to Pearl Harbor.

He had previously failed to attend a Worcester meeting Saturday night where Senator Truman made a foreign policy speech, one of a series in which he called upon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to "repudiate" eight Republican senators seeking re-election and described by Senator Truman as "isolationist."

In the course of his two-day tour of Massachusetts Senator Truman denied that he had ever taken the Ku Klux Klan oath or had ever spoken at a Klan meeting.

Senator Truman is scheduled to speak again at Pittsburgh Thursday night after platform appearances at Parkersburg and other West Virginia cities and will bring his campaign to a close at his home town of Independence, Mo., Nov. 4.

Crafts Issue In Textiles Is In Open Again

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The issue which has split the American labor movement into two great rival wings—whether to organize the skilled workers of a plant into separate unions of their crafts or to put all the workers into a single plant-wide union—has just made a reappearance in the textile industry of New England.

For the first time in this region the National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election in a textile mill in which the skilled workers of a craft will form the voting unit. Hitherto the Board has steadily ruled against the crafts in textiles, holding that the appropriate bargaining unit was the entire mill.

The division in organized labor began some eight years ago when the American Federation of Labor, built principally on craft lines, refused to accept industrial unionism, and advocates of the new methods pulled out to form the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Scenes of Battleground

During the past two years Fall River and New Bedford have come to be the principal textile battlegrounds of the country over the conflict between craft and industrial unionism. Early this year the Army stepped in at Fall River to take over 10 mills in order to restore production after a 62-day walkout, when old independent craft organizations struck to preserve their existence.

The new decision of the NLRB is a follow-up of this strife as it applies to two Fall River mills, the Luther Manufacturing Company and the Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

However, its consideration of crafts in these mills does not indicate a reversal of policy, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, stated. Special circumstances, he said, led to the change.

The Board's order says:

"In view of the fact that since Jan. 18, 1944, both Luther and Pepperell have recognized the (craft) locals as the collective bargaining representatives of their respective groups, we are of the opinion that the groups sought by the (craft) locals may properly form either separate (bargaining) units or parts of more comprehensive units."

Explains Board's Stand

In explanation, Dr. Myers added:

"Subsequent to my dismissal of petitions for certification filed by these craft unions last December, the craft workers in all the Fall River mills engaged in a stoppage. On Jan. 17 the President of the A. F. of L. international union wired Luther and Pepperell, where the A. F. of L. had the bargaining rights, that he was releasing the bargaining rights to the craft unions for their membership.

"The two companies thereupon wrote the craft unions that they were willing to bargain collectively with them, and have subsequently dealt with the craft locals. No such incident occurred in the other Fall River mills, where the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Union has the bargaining rights."

Appearance on the Fall River ballots of the old independent craft organizations there will make three-way contests. The A. F. of L. now has bargaining rights in the two mills. The C. I. O. seeks to oust it, and asked for the elections, which will be held by Nov. 23.

At the Pepperell mill there will be four elections: (1) all loom-fixers and changersover. Workers will have a choice between the Fall River Loomfixers' Union, the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O., the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L., or none; (2) all slasher tenders and helpers. Choice between the Fall River Slasher Tenders' Union, the C. I. O., A. F. of L., or none; (3) all knot-tiers and helpers, drawing-in machine operators and warp twisters. Choice between the Fall River Knot-tiers' Union, the C. I. O., A. F. of L., or none; and (4) all remaining production and maintenance employees. Choice between the C. I. O., A. F. of L., or neither. The Luther balloting will be similar.

Assault Craft Leads Fund Parade

United States Navy

'S. S. Red Feather Victory' Launching Opens Fund Drive

Featured float in Boston's opening parade for the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, this model was constructed at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Hingham shipyards and "launched" with appropriate ceremonies in front of the State House by Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin, wife of the War Fund's General Chairman. Governor Saltonstall was an interested spectator.

Need of Curriculum Revision For Boston Schools Stressed

The following article presents further details of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Curriculum revision that would keep today's Tom Sawyers in school and better prepare the future "non-coms" and "petty officers" of modern technology and trade for their postwar roles, is urged by the Strayer Commission in its first report on the program of education in the Boston schools. Previous reports have dealt with the organization and administration of the school system.

The Commission says in effect that with Boston's present rigid, formalized, unimaginative school program it is small wonder so many pupils play hookey or drop out entirely before they reach high school graduation.

One of its recommendations, therefore, is that a Department of Curriculum Development and Improvement of Instruction be set up with an assistant superintendent as head. His job would be to stimulate and co-ordinate changes for the better at all levels of instruction, from kindergarten through post-high school.

Train "Non-Coms"

Pointing out that colleges like Massachusetts Institute of Technology are training what might be called the commissioned officers of modern technology, the survey staff suggests that Boston establish a secondary school of the technical institute type to train the "non-coms." Such a school would offer 13th and 14th years of public education to young people who aspire to similar work of sub-professional nature.

They also urge that the Boston Clerical School and the High School of Commerce be used to train young men and women, at the post-high-school level, for sub-executive and semiprofessional positions in commercial lines. This, they say, would fill a conspicuous need in Boston, which now has no public institution for the preparation of the "petty officers" of trade and industry.

In view of impending demobilization and reconversion, the survey staff insists that the School Committee should begin now to plan ways of meeting the demands that will be made on school facilities for the training and retraining of veterans and war workers. "When the impact of lessened employment strikes the community, it will strike fast and furiously," they declare. "The schools must be ready."

Ways Proposed

Without proposing any blueprint, the report recommends that this planning be carried out under the general direction of the Superintendent of Schools by a planning council on postwar education made up of representative personnel in the school system, and a citizens' advisory council composed of persons with large community interests that relate to education.

While truancy, which has been increasing in Boston since 1939, is admittedly caused by a multiplicity of factors, it nevertheless represents a failure on the part of the school as well as the community, the Commission states. It indicates, they say, that "the boy or girl is ready to challenge, with the only means at his disposal, a school program that fails to challenge him, a program that has failed to enlist his interests into worthwhile purposes."

As for the "alarmingly high" number of drop-outs before high school graduation, the fact that they constitute a chronic and not a war-induced condition raises the point, ventures the survey staff, that the secondary school as it is now conducted in Boston "has no intrinsic attractiveness for many youth, and seems to many others quite unrelated to the furtherance of their personal plans and ambitions."

Is Discouraging

The picture this 529-page section of the report paints of classroom life is on the whole discouraging. While it pays warm tribute to the many teachers who are struggling against the heavy odds of an inflexible curriculum to enrich their pupils' school experience, it finds, in general, rigid adherence to formal recitation of textbook material and failure to draw upon the wealth of resources in the community.

In what they call Boston's "assembly-line education," the survey staff finds little attention given to the pupils as individuals and scarcely any attempt to relate classroom work to life in the community. Because it is simpler to manage it that way, there is a natural tendency, they admit, to limit instruction to the classroom. But this method unfortunately results, they declare, in isolating the children from many things by which people normally learn.

"This observation has a peculiar pertinence for Boston's schools," they go on, "for Boston is blessed with a wealth of learning resources vastly superior to the conventional and academic materials with which the programs of so many American schools have become saturated.

Rich in Culture

"It would be difficult to find any metropolitan district with more churches, musical centers, universities and schools, libraries, museums, historical sites and monuments, art galleries and parks, in proportion to its population. The Boston of today is a living, expressive world, and the modern Tom Sawyer in Charlestown, Dorchester or East Boston should not have to skip school to enjoy this dynamic curriculum."

The report particularly condemns the lack of libraries throughout the school system. "Boston intermediate school students," it states, "now have less opportunity to read than do the children of most rural communities in the United States."

In its curriculum appraisal, the report touches on all types of Boston schools—nursery, kindergarten, elementary, intermediate, high, trade and special schools, Teachers College, and classes for adults. It commends the system's intention of giving children aged five to 11 a school of their own, but points out that in actual practice, because they have to repeat grades, many teen-age pupils are kept in the elementary schools, 2,000 of them in 1942 between the ages of 12 and 17. These older repeaters are not a good influence on the smaller children.

Proves Hindrance

Educational research tends to show that non-promotion is more detrimental than beneficial to children, is the staff's comment on this situation, which prompts them to urge a review of promotion policies.

One of their most depressing findings is that one in every seven pupils fails of promotion in the first grade. The chief reason for this, they say, is that reading requirements in the first grade are too stiff for the age at which the children are admited.

Facilities for education of mentally retarded children are not good, according to the report, but those for the physically handicapped are much better. A better method of distinguishing the mentally retarded is needed, it says. In fact, it criticizes in general "the cavalier manner in which pupils are assigned to special schools and classes." Many unfortunate mistakes are made, for instance, in sending boys to the M. Gertrude Godvin School, formerly called the Disciplinary Day School. Such a school should not be used as a dumping ground for boys who misbehave and skip school, declares the report.

Delinquency Problem

"There are few educational problems of greater present importance to Boston than the eradication of delinquency," it continues. "And the main answer is not to be found in the maintenance of a school that has a penological reputation. Rather is it to be sought in a better understanding of the personal problems of boys and girls by their teachers and principals, in order that the schools may deal with them more constructively and intelligently."

Establishment of a juvenile adjustment clinic is urged. The survey staff believes such an agency would pay for itself a thousand times in the avoidance of retardation, maladjustment, truancy and delinquency.

The variety of vocational training offered by Boston schools is praised, but certain defects are noted and a restudy from time to time of existing vocational opportunities is urged so that students will not, through ignorance, choose to prepare for jobs that do not exist.

The survey finds great need for an "opportunity" school and proposes that the Brandeis Vocational School, which now has a small enrollment, be used for this purpose.

Severe in its criticism of the program of business education, the report calls the attention of school authorities to the urgent need of its basic reorganization and revitalization.

M. I. T. Graduation Sends Out Class of Nearly 200 Students

Continued from Page 1

the scientists and engineers such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology was graduating today who will determine the success of the nation's peacetime battles against economic problems.

Faith in Future

"If this country can have the faith in the future that it has had in its ability to beat the greatest war machines ever created, and at the same time to supply not only its own armies but those of its allies, it will certainly find a way to win the peace," the commencement speaker concluded.

A feature of the graduation ceremonies was the presentation to the Institute of the Ordnance Distinguished Service Award by Major Gen. G. M. Barnes, Chief of the Research and Development Service of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. The award was made in recognition of the Institute to the Army in the wartime emergency.

Accepting the award, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, announced that through highly developed engineering skills the ratio of shell hits on enemy targets has been increased in this war by a factor somewhere between 100 and 1,000, as compared to the last war.

In his commencement address to the graduates, Dr. Compton pointed out that they were leaving the Institute to join those who are proving to the world "that a non-militaristic, democratic, and freedom-loving country, if necessary, can rise to unparalleled heights of courage, skill and performance."

To students attending the Institute from foreign countries in particular Dr. Compton said that "in the long run, the peace of the world may be determined very largely by the mutual understanding and friendship which grow out of contacts between leaders and workers in the respective countries."

The commencement day addresses were preceded by the academic procession with a strong military flavor. Thomas Seaforth Emberton of Lynbrook, N. Y., was the recipient of a special American Bureau of Shipping Prize for the highest scholarship during the last two years in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

In his baccalaureate address delivered at the Walker Memorial last night, Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. (retired) and President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, told the graduates that the United States had a peacetime role to fill of equal significance with that of winning the war. As the most powerful nation in the world, he said, America will be called upon "to provide the leadership in rebuilding the world and to exert her influence in securing enduring peace."

The speaker's interpretation of true nationalism was service to one's own citizens, in order that through this service the nation may learn how best to serve the world.

Rickenbacker To Bring In Plane

Tomorrow Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker is expected to bring in to the Logan International Airport, East Boston, the first Eastern Air Lines commercial plane to begin new service on Wednesday between Boston and the South. Officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the State and nation will greet the aviator who is president and general manager of Eastern Air Lines.

A reception will be tendered to Captain Rickenbacker and his staff at the Statler after arrival, and on Wednesday he will be the guest speaker at a Chamber of Commerce members' luncheon at the Statler. Eastern's new service will link Boston directly with new service to New York, St. Louis, Brownsville, San Antonio, New Orleans, Atlanta, Miami and other stops on Eastern's system.

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Ship Launching Heard in Belgium

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Liberty Ship Belgian Unity, second to be built by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation for the Belgian Government, went down the ways today.

Mrs. Edgar Sengier of New York sponsored the craft at a brief ceremony in which Charles Hallaert, Consul General at New York, represented the Belgian Government. The ceremony was broadcast by short-wave to Belgium.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight with the lowest temperature near 34 degrees in downtown Boston and near 25 degrees in the interior suburbs. Gentle winds tonight and Tuesday. Fair and warmer Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermant, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight. Fair and warmer Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:08 p. m.: height 10.9 feet.
Tuesday, 11:31 a. m.: height 11.6 feet.

British Lecturer to Visit

A lecturer from the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain will come to Boston in December, it is reported by the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

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Rear-Platform Talks Planned By Dewey on His Way to Boston

Indications were seen today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey plans to wind up his drive for the Presidency of the United States with an all-out old-time political campaign tour in an effort to swing any doubtful votes firmly into the G. O. P. column.

Tip-off came when the Governor disclosed that he will make rear-platform speeches in Rochester, N. Y., tomorrow and at Pittsfield and Worcester en route to Boston on Wednesday. At Springfield the Governor will leave his train to address a noonday rally at the Municipal Building. The Governor has made very few rear-platform appearances on his tour of the country—about 20 in all.

Governor Dewey's invasion of New England will officially get under way shortly after 10 a. m. Wednesday when the campaign special crosses the Massachusetts-New York State line. Bay State Republican leaders will board the train at Pittsfield and ride to Boston with the Governor.

The Republican candidate for President is due at Pittsfield at 10:20 where he will speak for about 20 minutes. The campaign special is due at Springfield shortly before noon and is scheduled to resume the Boston trip at 1 p. m.

A 15-minute stop at Worcester around 2:30 is called for by the itinerary and Governor Dewey will address a crowd in Union Station Square. He is scheduled to arrive at South Station, Boston, at 4:30.

The Governor and Mrs. Dewey will be driven to the Hotel Statler in a motor cavalcade which will pass through downtown streets to give Bostonians a chance to see the Republican candidate at close range. Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and other Republican party leaders who are expected to meet Governor Dewey at Pittsfield, will also be in the cavalcade.

The Republican candidate is expected to hold a press conference at the Statler before leaving for the Boston Garden where his speech will be broadcast at 9:30 p. m. Doors at the garden open at 6:30 and there will be entertainment for early comers.

Gas Coupon Violators Fined

Fines and suspended jail sentences, with probation for one year, were today imposed in Federal Court on six defendants who had changed their pleas to guilty of illegally transferring gasoline ration coupons.

Miss Beverly Hollinger, of Boston, now of Dorchester, who was a clerk in the Hyde Park Ration Board office, and who admitted on the stand recently, when testifying for the Government against another defendant, that she had taken coupons from the ration board office and given them to her uncle to sell for her was given by Judge George C. Sweeney a six months suspended sentence and one year's probation. The uncle, Charles Paratore, a Boston barber, had his case continued until tomorrow.

Samuel Federman, of Hudson, was fined $500 and given a suspended sentence of a year and a day, with probation, after Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb told the Court the defendant had suffered considerably already.

Robert Aldrich, of Hudson, was fined $250 and Augusto J. Figueira, also of Hudson, was fined $100 and each was given six months suspended sentence. Manuel Madeiros, of New Bedford, was fined $250 and Francis Leonard, of Marlboro, was fined $100, with suspended sentences of six months each.

Hopes of Advocates Of No-License Rise As Election Nears

Continued from Page 1

nels, would feed 1,000,000 Chinese children for nine months or 600,000 English children for six months. It would pay for 180 bombers at $50,000 each and would completely train some 600 military pilots at $15,000 each."

These reasons, alone, are sufficient to justify the shutting off of the liquor industry, Mr. Davis contends. At present, he points out, the vote of citizens in their local communities is the only means of combatting the problem.

This is the fifth of a series of articles on the issues and candidates in the Nov. 7 Massachusetts State election.

World Power to Act Favored by Legion

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Th American Legion favors United States participation in an "association of free and sovereign nations" empowered "to act with whatever force may be necessary to maintain world peace," National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling declared Oct. 28.

In an address prepared for a testimonial dinner marking his first major public appearance since his election as Commander at the recent Chicago convention, Mr. Scheiberling said:

"As I interpret Legion mandates of the last three conventions, our delegates to this international association of free nations must be clothed by Congress with the power to represent the United States instantly and effectively. They must be ready to move on any international incident that threatens to engulf the world in war."

Meat Law Violator Fined

Changing his plea to guilty of charges of killing and selling cattle without a government permit, and of selling the meat on the "black market," Walter Paciorek, of South Deerfield, was fined $200 and given a suspended jail sentence of one month, by Judge George S. Sweeney today in United States District Court.

Construction Wages Dip

Employment and earnings in the construction industry of Rhode Island last month dipped to their lowest in more than two years, it is reported by William L. Connelly, State Director of Labor.

Metal Trades in Lead

The metal trades industry is the largest in Massachusetts, though divided into so many classifications that it is often not recognized as the biggest employer in ordinary times.

17 More Arraigned In Shipyard Case

While one group of former workers in the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, involved in the alleged $500,000 payroll padding fraud, awaited Federal sentence today, another group was brought before Judge George C. Sweeney and arraigned on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

Seventeen workers appeared in the United States District Court and 15 pleaded not guilty. Two pleaded guilty, Antonio Alves, of Milford, and Solomon Miller, of Everett. Their cases were continued.

The others, held in bail of $500 each, for trial about Nov. 13, were: Ralph E. Brogren, of North Easton; Domenic G. Agresti, of Medford; David A. Anderson, of South Boston; Joaquin J. Burgo, Harold Y. Cohen, and Levi R. Gomes, all of New Bedford; Michael A. Calabrese, and Joseph G. Nassar, of Lawrence; Ramo G. Masci, of Cambridge; James F. McCarthy, Theodore J. N. Rubin, and William A. Weisenberger, all of Dorchester; William H. Peltier, of Somerville; Solomon Rosenberg, of Malden; and Morey S. Schwartz, of Brookline.

Child Labor Restrained

Issuance of three permanent injunctions against violation of the child labor provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law is reported in Boston by George H. Foley, regional attorney for the United States Department of Labor. One of the concerns is a Vermont maker of greeting cards, another a Vermont wood box manufacturer, and the third a fish company of Gloucester, Mass.

Transport Courses

Traffic and transportation courses will begin Nov. 1 and Nov. 15 at Hotel Manger in railroad, air freight and motor traffic management under direction of Paul F. Mullin of the Sturtevant Company, traffic managers, of Boston. The courses are under the auspices of the Traffic Managers Institute of New York.

Handling of Alcoholism

The most promising and well organized handling of alcoholic patients, according to the experience of the Washington Hospital of Boston, consists of the patient returning to his old job or finding a new one and spending all his free time in the protective environment of the institution.

United War Fund Drive Is Under Way

"Show You Care" was the slogan which started off today's first-day drive in the Greater Boston United War Fund. 30,000 volunteers set out at 9 o'clock this morning to visit every household in the city and obtain contributions toward the total of $7,650,000 which they hope to collect by Thanksgiving Day.

Society matrons cancelled their social engagements, debutantes closed their date-books in order to devote the coming four weeks to fulltime fund raising. Men in uniform, including wounded veterans from Lovell General Hospital, and soldiers and sailors home on leave, were among the Fund "army."

First retail store in Boston to go over the top on its quota was Jay's, Inc., 94 per cent of whose employees had signed up by the opening of business today.

The three-mile-long parade yesterday was witnessed by an estimated 400,000 spectators, and there were 7,500 marchers, according to Fund headquarters.

Gifts of $500 and over, acknowledged by Fund officials today, were as follows:

$12,000—Francis A. Countway.
7,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.
2,500—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy.
1,500—Lieut. Richard McC. Grandin.
1,300—Miss Emily W. McKibbin.
1,200—Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills.
1,000—Mrs. Russell Gray; Mrs. Alvan T. Simonds.
800—Serge Semenenko.
600—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury.
518—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kane Cobb.
500—Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot.

Five-Cents-an-Hour Rise Recommended For Woolen Plants

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—A spokesman for the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., said today he had been notified that a War Labor Board panel had recommended to the full board that thousands of American Woolen Company employees, from Maine to Kentucky, be given a five-cents-an-hour wage boost.

John W. Banford, Co-ordinator of the various union locals whose members are employed by American Woolen, said the panel also informed him it had recommended that workers with more than five years service be given two weeks vacation with pay instead of the one week now given them.

The findings of the panel, if approved by the full board, would make the pay raise, awarded to second and third-shift workers, retroactive to Feb. 22, 1944, Mr. Banford added.

The panel denied a 10 per cent wage increase, he said, on the ground it violated the Little Steel Formula.

Both parties to the case have 15 days in which to appeal the panel's findings.

Printing Press Found In Reservoir at Ashby

Suspecting that a printing press found in the Ashby Reservoir near Fitchburg was used to produce counterfeit gasoline coupons, State Office of Price Administration experts arranged today for analysis of ink on the rollers of the press and comparison with the ink on counterfeit coupons.

The press was found in shallow water yesterday by Newton F. Brazier, a Fitchburg Water Department inspector. OPA officials believe it may have been used to print sheets of 40 A-11 gasoline coupons, by four men arraigned two weeks ago in connection with theft of a roll of government paper from a Fitchburg mill. The men are now awaiting trial.

Port Speech Due Nov. 14

New and important facts about the Port of Boston are expected to be disclosed by Ralph M. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in an address before the Executive Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House, Nov. 14, it was announced today. Mr. Flanders in a recent hard-hitting speech before the New England Shippers Advisory Board, frankly exposed fundamental problems of the Port which is still the subject of wide discussion in shipping, business and Government circles. Mr. Flanders' subject Nov. 14 is to be "The Port of Boston Today—and Tomorrow."

Biennials Said To Save Bay State $1,250,000 a Year

Massachusetts taxpayers have been saved $1,250,000 in the past six years because the State Legislature sits only every other year, according to a statement today by Harvey G. Turner of Andover, Chairman of the Committee for the Continuation of Biennial Sessions.

"This amount was saved," he said, in his appeal for a "no" vote on Question 3 on the ballot, "despite the fact that legislators voted themselves a salary increase, an off-year expense allowance, and a cost-of-living bonus.

"This figure of a million and a quarter represents merely the tangible savings in legislative costs. It does not include even larger savings which have accrued from having a two-year budget adopted in the non-election year, thus avoiding the danger of legislative spending sprees shortly before state elections. These have been referred to as the notorious 'balloon budgets.'"

Mr. Turner, who is also master of the Massachusetts State Grange, said former Governors Cox, Allen, and Fuller had joined Governor Saltonstall in opposing a return to the annual session system.

War Paintings Exhibited Of Coast Guard Artists

A group of paintings and sketches showing the United States Coast Guard on combat duty is being exhibited in one of the main Washington Street windows of R. H. White Company this week. The exhibit will be on display through Nov. 6.

These pictures, the work of the Coast Guard's corps of combat artists, depict the landing of troops on enemy beaches, manning of battle stations in convoy, and relaxing between missions. The pictures are the work of Coast Guardsmen John Gretzer, Kenneth Riley, William Lawrence, and Larry O'Toole, and form a valuable part of the permanent war record being set down in every theater by Coast Guard artists, photographers, and writers.

Overtime Pay Phase Noted

The 48-hour week order of the War Manpower Commission does not relieve employers covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law of the necessity of paying time and a half after 40 hours, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor, pointed out in Boston today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Cities Making Greater Use Of Democracy

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The future of the American city is hopeful, according to Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, co-chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. In fact, he told the American Municipal Association conference here that municipal statesmanship is even now leading a democracy-strengthening advance that should carry our states, and the nation as a whole, into a period of prosperity.

In as optimistic a statement as political observers have heard from such informed sources in years, Dr. Merriam declared that current disturbances in our cities are not signs of decay and degeneration, but rather are "growing pains," the marks of "immense vitality and vigor." Our troubles, he said, are not organic or constitutional, but superficial.

The old spoils system, which was, he noted, last adopted by the cities, contrary to popular conception, is now "on the way to the political museum," alike in nation, states, and cities.

Examples for Nations

"The nations of the world," he declared, "might learn something by studying the urban example of organization of the human fraternity—how we get along together in our American cities. For this is one of the great achievements of democracy."

Recalling that Lincoln Steffens, a generation ago, had written about "the shame of the cities," Dr. Merriam asked: "Who led the way to unified and integrate organization of administration? Who started systematic budgeting? Who started systematic personnel work and systematic planning?"

It was, of course, he said, the American municipality which has "shown the way to states and the United States in efficient organization."

Few in America today have been as close for so long a time to the problems of public administration, at all levels, as Dr. Merriam, and he does not overlook the present evils in the system or as they appear in operations of many of our large cities. But from that sordidness and corruption, he insists, "we rise to the heights of achievement through energy, determination, invention, unashamed struggles for the noble and the great in human life."

The postwar period, he admits, will bring the acid test of community co-operation in common affairs. He sees victory in this.

"The great city," he told the conference, "is the community where order is maintained for weak as well as for strong, where justice is done to the poor as well as rich, where basic welfare is not a favor but a human right, where liberty and the pursuit of happiness are fact as well as law, where freedom dwells not merely in dusty books but in the daily lives of men and women reflected in their opportunities, their adventures, their basic security."

Our American cities, he said, are great as they have brought together men of many races and types, brought them together in a community, in pursuit of the common good, in nearer approach to real democracy.

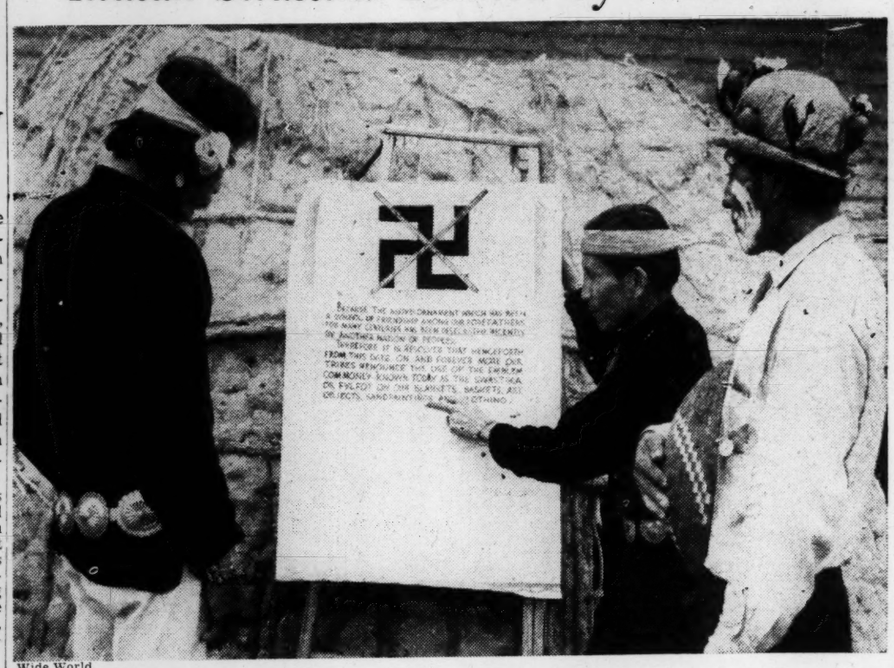
"The lights," he continued, "are coming on again in the darkened minds and hopes of men and women the world over. Our eyes are being opened to the prospects that lie before us if we have the courage, the vision, the practical judgment and wisdom to reach out and take the possibilities that lie before us. In this new world of peace and prosperity our cities will play a mighty role. For if the city fails, America fails; if America fails, the world falls back in failure. We shall not fail."

John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, pointing out also that the American city is the "center of democracy," urged that municipalities begin moving now to clear the ground for a broad attack on the housing problems in the postwar era. Housing, he said, holds a central place in almost all plans for building a better and more productive America. Such a program, he stressed, is fundamentally one to be carried out by the cities, with only supplementary Federal help to the extent that the cities need and want it.

"As quickly as the course of the "war economy permits," he said, housing decisions will be handed back to the cities. That is where the basic responsibility for housing has always rested in peacetime, and that is where it belongs. The Federal Government has important peacetime housing functions, but these are supplementary to local initiative, local decisions, and local responsibility."

The conference, attended by about 350 delegates, including mayors of more than 100 cities, also considered questions of building codes, slum and blighted area clearance, urban highway needs, public works planning, postwar financing, aviation, and surplus commodities disposal.

Indian Swastika Banned by Tribesmen



Wide World

Nazi Acts of Oppression Move Indian to Forswear Symbol

Displeasure over Nazi acts of oppression led four Arizona Indian tribes to forswear the use of the Indian swastika design on their blankets and baskets. Above proclamation banning the swastika appeared at the public ceremony at Tucson, during which blankets and clothing bearing the symbol were burned. Left to right: Charley Turquoise, Navajo; Fred Kaboti, Hopi; Miguel Flores, Apache. The points of the Indian swastika run opposite to points of the Nazi emblem.

U. S.-British Control of Travel Termed Key to Lasting Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30—American world travel by sea and air can assure the peace in co-operation with Great Britain by maintaining control of world bases and transportation, Albert L. Simmons, President of Simmons Tours, Inc., of New York City, said in his keynote address to the 14th annual convention of the American Steamship and Tourist Agents Association at the Hotel Claridge here Oct. 28.

Germany and Japan would not have begun the war, he declared, if they had believed the United States capable of transporting its men and munitions across the ocean.

"In a sense, we can say that transportation has won this war," Mr. Simmons told 431 active and allied members attending the conference, "but, more than that, it can also win the peace.

"If, with Great Britain, we share control of air and sea bases, establish a spider web of air routes covering the world, maintain our merchant fleet at four or five times its prewar size, then we will establish an economic network to guard the peace.

"Just as Germany and Japan would not have begun this war if they had been convinced of our ability to maintain the routes of world transportation, so they will not dare to begin another while the means of world travel are in our hands."

Mr. Simmons stressed, however, the need for public support of such a network of world travel.

"We can establish these air and sea routes," he said, "but we can maintain them only if they are used. The public must support them, not only in its own interest, but in the national interest."

Mr. Simmons said that the travel business had reached the "status of big business" since the development of recreational travel on a large scale, beginning in 1923. He estimated that Americans before the war were spending $5,000,000,000 a year on travel in the United States alone.

"The travel industry was then the third largest in the United States," he continued, "and the major industry of many states like Florida, Arizona, and New Mexico. Germany, Japan, and Italy drew much of the money with which they began the war from American travel.

"Yet we can see now that the American travel business was only beginning upon its adult stage. We can foresee the tremendous developments of the future."

The Association, representing virtually the entire travel industry for the United States, elected Harry M. Paulsen of the Paulsen Travel Bureau, Summit, N. J., its president to succeed Lawrence B. Kinports of the long-established firm of Gillespie, Kinports & Beard of New York City.

Bricker Sees Taxes Cut And Debt Reduced

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 30 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that a reduction in rates of taxation would facilitate the payment of a Federal Government debt expected to aggregate $300,000,000,000 when the war ends.

The Republican Party is committed to such a program, the Republican nominee for Vice-President added in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff.

"We want taxes reduced so that people will be able to work more for themselves and less for their Government," he said. ". . . We want taxes reduced also that venture money will flow into business and provide good jobs."

The Ohio Governor took the position that an expansion of business and industry and a resulting increase in the income of both capital and labor as a whole would provide a greater source of government revenue than now exists.

In his address, Governor Bricker asserted that before taxes are reduced, the cost of government must be cut.

"Recognizing this need," he continued, "the Republican platform promises the voters to eliminate from the budget all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and exercise the most rigid economy in governmental expenses."

This, he declared, would mean a "dismantling of bureaucracy" and a repudiation of "some other un-American theories sprung on the public by the New Deal crystal gazers."

Fewer Federal Employees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The number of Federal employees fell from 2,908,557 in August to 2,880,997 in September, a decline of 27,560, the Civil Service Commission reported yesterday. Reductions included more than 15,000 in the War Department and 6,000 in the Navy Department.

Chile Ship Firms Map Postwar Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — National shipping companies, with the encouragement of the Chilean Government, are planning to consolidate the prosperity obtained in the stimulative conditions of wartime trade.

Conditions have been favorable for Chilean ship operators because, except for the few vessels on the North American routes, they have voyaged in waters safe from war dangers. Only one has been lost through Axis attack.

A principal beneficiary has been the South American Steamship Company, whose prosperity is due largely to its early disposition to co-operate with the War Shipping Administration. This was in accordance with Chile's policy of contributing in every possible way to the Allied war effort.

At a time when the Battle of the Atlantic was difficult for Britain and the United States and when the Pacific supply lines required building up rapidly, the Chilean company made available to the War Shipping Administration three of its wotor vessels. It was good Chilean business, because the company was able to hire four bigger though slower units from the Administration, but it was also good business for the Allies who were more interested at that time in faster ships for convoys. This Chilean aid sounds small in relation to the whole United Nations effort, but Chile feels that its disposition to contribute was the important thing, especially in the most trying months of the struggle.

As victory draws nearer, all the Chilean companies are contemplating expansion, and postwar plans are being prepared by them in consultation with the Overseas Trade Department of the Foreign Ministry. One of the fundamentals of Chilean policy in this respect is to grant subsidies to the companies, direct or indirect, to acquire new vessels and to insure their operation in the national interest. Chile expects to obtain some of the American surplus ships when the war is over.

It is interesting to observe that Chile, like other southern nations, believes that industrialization is only part of the process of economic independence. This is not considered complete without a national capacity to carry at least half of its foreign trade under its own flag. This reasoning is likely to be the cornerstone of Chilean postwar policy in enlarging the national mercantile marine.

Nitrate and copper markets have been neglected or lost by being at the mercy of foreign carriers, it is declared here. There is the additional inducement of easing the demand on foreign exchange, more of which would be available for overseas purchase if there was less dependence on foreign carriage.

Chilean ship operators plan to increase their participation in the North American trade, in part of which at present they have an agreement with United States lines, and to extend their services along the west and around the east coast of South America, with new lines to England and Europe. Studies are being made to obtain tankers which will serve also for the transport of granulated nitrate.

With the impetus of wartime prosperity, one company at least has applied to the Government to run subsidiary air services. Government and private companies are working in harmony to have their postwar shipping plans ready as soon as world peace is restored and Allied control relaxed. It is contemplated to spend $100,000,000 between them. Chile, however, has something more than money to invest in maritime expansion. It has a race of competent and virile seamen.

Inductions to Fit Voting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The War Department said Oct. 28 it was arranging schedules for induction of draftees so that "no individual will be denied the opportunity of voting" on Nov. 7.

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Special Delivery Up, Money Order Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—New special delivery, money order, insured and collect-on-delivery postal fees become effective Nov. 1.

Special delivery and collect-on-delivery (C. O. D.) fees will be higher. Money order and insured fees will be lower.

The special delivery stamp for letters weighing not more than two pounds will cost 13 cents instead of 10, special delivery for such nonletter material as newspapers and parcel post articles weighing not more than two pounds will cost 17 cents instead of 15. Other special delivery charges are unchanged.

The Post Office Department says the changes will put special services on a self-sustaining basis.

Newcomer to the money order field is the postal note. Its five-cent rate for amounts from one cent to $10 is expected, because of its simplified form, to make possible considerable savings to the Department in the issuing and paying of money orders. As a result, traditional money order fees are reduced to a level which existed prior to March 26, when the 1943 Revenue Act became effective.

Volunteer Draft Aids Urged to Help Vets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt Oct. 28 urged local draft boards and other Selective Service workers to stay on the job to aid returning veterans in finding employment.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, printed in the October issue of the Selective Service Bulletin, was reinforced with a message by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, asking draft officials to give psychological as well as economic assistance in helping veterans readjust themselves to civilian life.

Some Selective Service officials here are known to have become concerned over the possibility that local volunteers might drift away from Selective Service work, on the assumption their services no longer were urgently needed.

American Scholar Editors Elected

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Paul Robeson were elected Oct. 28 to the editorial board of the magazine American Scholar, published by Phi Beta Kappa, the board announced.

The late Wendell L. Willkie had accepted a bid to board membership, the board said.

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa Executive Committee are: Prof. George Chase, Dean of Harvard University, John K. Clark, New York lawyer, Prof. William T. Hastings of Brown University, Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyer, and Prof. Marjorie H. Nicolson of the Columbia University Graduate School.

A session of the Senate of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa decided not to extend the privileges of the Society to any more institutions for at least another year. No new college members have been admitted since 1940.

Admiral Stark Urges Home-Front Support

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Calling for continued home-front support for the final blows against the Axis, Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding United States European naval forces, said Oct. 28 the German Nazi sees everywhere "only the tightening of an all-enveloping Allied iron grip."

Even in the Pacific, Admiral Stark added in an address prepared for broadcasting, the German "sees that same relentless pressure reaching toward the Jap vitals that he already feels tightening on his own."

Describing Germany as "a stricken beast fighting with fanatical fury to ward off the death blows," Admiral Stark declared "it is a time that calls for all we have to increase the power of those blows for only by so doing can we hasten the final surrender."

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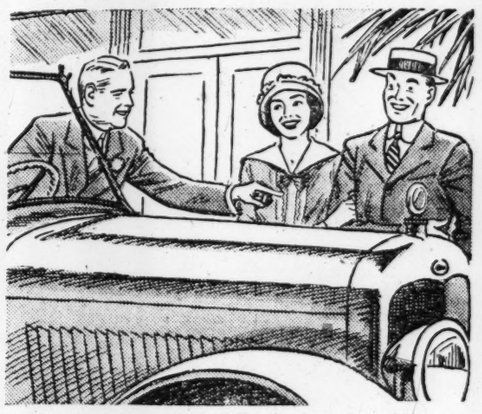
"If brains were water, he'd be a lake!"

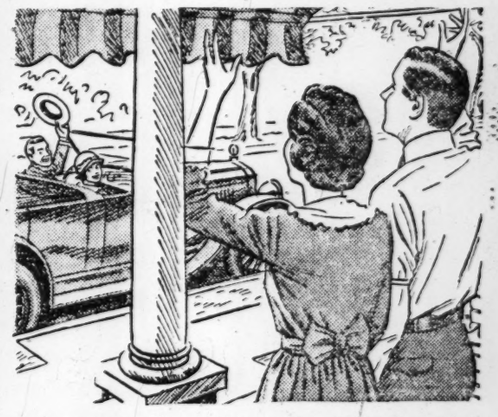
"What's so smart about him, Dad?"

"Ed's the only friend I ever had who made any real money, and kept it. It goes 'way back, to the last war. . . .

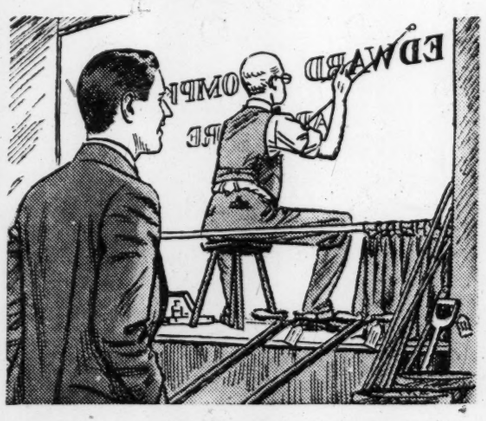
"... We worked in the same plant, making war material, for about the same pay. It was good pay, better than either of us had ever made before. They were having a manpower shortage then, just the way they've had in this war.



"I guess, with some of us, it kind of went to our heads. It was the first time we'd ever had any money to speak of, and it burned holes in our pockets. We bought fancy clothes, big houses, expensive automobiles . . . blew our dough away.



"Come payday, most of us were usually broke again. But not Ed. He and Molly saved their money. Every cent they could, they salted away for the future. We used to kid them a little about it. They just smiled and went ahead.



"Well, all of a sudden, the boom ended. But it didn't catch Ed napping. He bought a little business with the money he'd saved. He worked hard and made it grow—has his own building and everything. He must be worth *plenty* today!

"So I'm telling you, Tom, don't make my mistake! *Save* your money—put it in War Bonds, life insurance and a savings account, the way the Government advises. You never know when you'll need it...and you'll never have a better chance to save!"

THE financial health of America as a whole depends upon the financial health of every individual. This in turn depends largely upon how much each of us knows about the part he must play in the general economic picture for his own best interests and in the best interests of his country.

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and their agents
. . . to cooperate with our government in preserving the financial health of the nation

Work of Self-Taught Painters Shown at Stuart Art Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Fifty pictures have been put on display in the Stuart Art Gallery. They are all the handiwork of painters who have had no formal training. Gathered from varied sources, they show the enterprise of unpretentious persons plying the average trades of modern economy, and picking up brush and palette as a diversion.

These pictures emanate from the practice of an avocation, not a vocation. They represent a form of play, a hobby, a release, an escape. They reveal a human desire to contrive, to visualize, to articulate. To some contributors the brush is a plaything to be handled joyously, as a game, and like all games requiring a certain discipline. For others, it is a medium for decorative device, which provides a pleasing pastime of nicely ordered arrangement. Some self-taught painters try to substantiate their memories of childhood, and they set down what lingers in the memory, sweetened and brightened by the years. Finally, self-taught painters reach into more rarefied realms, setting forth a vision, or proclaiming a credo.

There has been a pronounced enthusiasm in this generation for the work of these artists-of-the-people. The predilection for the popular arts, for the provincial, the childlike, the untutored, the intuitive performance is a branch from the mainstream of modern French painting. It may be set in a broader context still, in the orbit of modern Romanticism. It has emerged to counteract and correct the burdensome intricacies, the smooth elegance, the technical virtuosity fostered by academic traditions. Intellectual procedures threatened to dry up the well springs of creative enterprise while simultaneously machinery was imposing the pattern of standardization upon things.

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The pictures at the Stuart Gallery correspond to hill-billy music, to gypsy songs and spirituals; they exemplify the mood of early embroideries, beadwork, hooking, patchwork, weaving, cut outs, jewelry, cabinetwork, stone-cutting. The impulse to make things, to operate efficiently and pleasingly and fancifully with the hands is age-old, and men today do not differ from their ancestors in desiring to develop manual skills beyond practical need. Some of the pictures bespeak the artisan who would, if he could, be working with metal, wood, marble, silken threads, but lacking the materials or encouragement in an industrial end, he translates his dream and inclination into pigment.

George Lothrop's pictures show the transition from one metier to the other, for his entertaining compositions are not only imaginative, poetic and nostalgic but the painted surface has been incrusted with paste gems, horse-shoe pins, buttons and such odds and ends as he—subject to no artistic rule or limitation—desires. The result is garish. Better his "Grand Canyon" without benefit of encrustations, its admixture of broad impressionist painting and small stitchlike technique.

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Morris Hirshfield, who unwittingly threw the New York Art world into controversy last season, also shows the artisan urge in some of the most painstakingly compiled designs we have yet seen. There is a quality of medieval craftsmanship in the Hirshfield pictures reminiscent of Byzantine luxuriance, and, beyond that, Oriental splendor. They are timeless and spaceless, free of problems of perspective, form, atmospheric rendering. This is decoration that is pure, articulate, and imaginative. His decorative confections are original, and of their own essence. His "Opera Girl" and "Nude with Cupids" are reminiscent of the folk quality of carved figures in old merry-go-rounds and ship figure-heads. "Birds on Grass" and "Flower Garden" seem like early mosaics and intarsia.

Israel Litwak is another captivating exhibitor. His "Family Gathering" is like an Indian miniature, and "Springtime, Mountaindale," is a vernal rhapsody. "Times Square" shows the untutored painter working with orderliness, precision, and patience. It is worth observing that tidiness and meticulousness are fairly common to self-made painters. They seem to enjoy the challenge of a long and arduous undertaking. The charming rustic scenes of Anna M. R. Moses, housewife, recall the youth of this elderly woman who has come to be known as "Mother" Moses. They retain qualities which we often see in pictures by children.

Self-taught painters vary. Some work with a free brush, some are influenced by photographic imagery. Patsy Santo, house painter, has a good deal of the camera influence, although some quality of imagination moderates his brush. Horace Pippin, Negro war veteran, is one of the most distinguished of all untaught painters in the land. Lawrence Lebduska, heralded and commended for his primitive traits, seems in this society of artists rather unauthentic, a sort of hot-house variety of wild flower. Marion Souchon might be admitted into the society of schooled painters for her grasp of fundamentals, her thrifty handling of color, her breadth.

Some self-taught artists have without doubt looked into an art gallery. This is not reprehensible. "Girl with Cats" by Frank Vavruska echoes a modern tune of Henri Matisse. Vavruska is discerning, penetrating, selective in the way a very subtle modern decorator would be. But he is not imitative.

Other pictures in this display are by Cleo Crawford, Negro laborer; Juan de'Prey, William Doriano, opera singer; Josephine Joy, Abraham Levine, Fred Papsdorf and Patrick Sullivan.

This is an entertaining and informing exhibition. At this date there are no longer any surprises to behold in the work of self-taught painters, and the exotic freshness which was so exhilarating in the early days of their discovery has faded. We can now look upon these pictures with composure and intelligence. They can be fascinating; they can be prosaic. If they were once underestimated for their artistic potential, they should not be overestimated for superiorities they do not possess.

Two Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry." Ilka Chase's dramatization of her own novel, presented by John C. Wilson. Miss Chase heads a cast which includes Fredric Tozere, Paul McGrath, Ruth Matteson, Francis De Sales, and Eleanor Audley. Settings are by Joseph Platt.

At the Colonial—"Tomorrow the World." Return engagement of the play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, presented by Theron Bamberger. Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins are featured in a cast which includes Johnnie Venn, Joan Shepard, Elisabeth Brew, Elisabeth Neumann, Wayne Nunn, Howard Bixler, Roy Roberts, and Conrad Weiser. The setting is by Raymond Sovey.

'Landscape With Bicyclers'

Painting by Frank Vavruska
In the exhibition by self-taught artists at the Stuart Art Gallery

'Dear Ruth' Nov. 27

Norman Krasna's new comedy, "Dear Ruth," will come to the Wilbur in Boston, Monday, Nov. 27, after three days in New Haven starting Nov. 23. Moss Hart is directing. The cast includes Virginia Gilmore, Howard Smith, Phyliss Povah, and John Dall. The production will be presented by Joseph M. Hymen and Bernard Hart.

New Graham Dances Listed

Isadora Bennett sends the following titles and descriptions of the three new dances by Martha Graham, commissioned for the tenth chamber music festival of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, being held at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; the performance by Miss Graham and her company to be given tonight in honor of Mrs. Coolidge's eightieth birthday.

"'Imagined Wing,' like many other of Miss Graham's theater pieces, uses the spoken word. In the character of The Prompter, Angela Kennedy (to quote the program note, derived from Robert Edmond Jones) will 'set the stage with a phrase.' And the phrases are, in this case, from Shakespeare. It will be danced by Erick Hawkins, Merce Cunningham, May O'Donnell, Nina Fonaroff, Pearl Lang, Marjorie Mazia and Yuriko." The score for this work is by Darius Milhaud.

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"'Mirror Before Me' is also closely related to the theater. Set in a dressing-room, as it were, just before the actress must respond to her cue, it presents the Actress (Miss Graham) and her Attendant (May O'Donnell). In the action of the dance, the Actress rehearses—and debates—the role she has elected, or is condemned, to play. The inner struggle resolves in the moment when she must face the audience." The music is by Paul Hindemith.

"'Appalachian Spring' (to Aaron Copland's score) implies, in its title, not Spring in the Appalachians, but the 'Spring' of a young America, looking toward new frontiers with an ecstasy of high hopes. It is set in Pennsylvania when the Westward movement poised at the Appalachians before plunging across the continent. The setting, by its economy, is a kind of primitive, built around a bit of porch, a bit of fence, a bench, which is also a pew, and a rocking chair.

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"The dance combines the pioneering spirit of a man and his bride with beliefs, both religious and literal, centered on a 'promised land.' The climax is reached in a revivalist episode, which is a composite of all the emotional religious cults of that era, cults which seemed to center on that same gateway to the West.

"The cast is a large one: the Pioneering Woman, May O'Donnell; the Revivalist, Merce Cunningham; the Followers, Nina Fonaroff, Pearl Lang, Marjorie Mazia, Yuriko; the Husbandman, Erick Hawkins; the Bride, Miss Graham."

The staging is by Isamu Noguchi, the costumes by Edythe Gilfond, and Miss Graham's musical director, Louis Horst, will conduct the chamber orchestra. This will be no novelty, by the way, for most of Miss Graham's major works of recent years have been accompanied by a small orchestra of strings, wind and percussion in various combinations, of chamber music scale and style.

The three musical compositions were also commissioned for the festival, and Miss Bennett says that this is believed to be the first time in this country that three major composers have been commissioned to produce compositions for a single choreographer or dancer for such an event.

On the Stage

The setting for "The Late George Apley," which comes to the Plymouth, Nov. 6, is the living room of an old Boston residence in 1912. An epilogue is laid in a Boston club, which it is said, suggests the Somerset.

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An announcement from the Theater Guild says that its new musical, "Sing Out, Sweet Land," coming to the Colonial Theater in Boston on Nov. 13, where it will be presented in the subscription series of the Guild and the American Theater Society, will be in town for three weeks.

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The Boston Children's Theater sponsored by the Boston Tributary Theater will present "Tom Sawyer" at New England Mutual Hall late in November. The exact date is still to be fixed.

New York Dance News

Argentinita and her company will appear at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, Nov. 19.

Tatiana Grantzeva is listed as dancer in the cast of the new musical, "Lady of ?," with Boots McKenna to stage the dances, and Natalie Kamarova the ballets.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

6:45 p. m.—WHDH—Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.
7:45 p. m.—WNAC—Governor Leverett Saltonstall.
9:30 p. m.—WNAC—Governor John W. Bricker, from Detroit.

Democratic

8:15 p. m.—WNAC—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.
9:00 p. m.—WHDH and WBZ—James Byrnes, for National Committee.
10:15 p. m. — WNAC — Orson Welles, from New York for National Committee.

San Carlists Open Season With 'Aïda'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

It was no little a matter of colors last night at the opening of the San Carlo Opera Company's engagement at the Boston Opera House; or at any rate it was largely that as far as the singer, Elda Ercole, figured, she taking the title role in Verdi's "Aïda." Representing a princess of the ancient time, she appropriately costumed herself in a garb that illustrated the blending of tints and shades. Mme. Ercole found herself at a certain disadvantage, perhaps, in having to confine herself to the aniline realm, though that is far from restricted in regard to range and variety. It yields to vegetable dyes, indeed, only on the score of quality.

Mme. Ercole dressed out the personage she portrayed very originally and takingly, shoulder to shoe; but she got an especially interesting effect in the strips and ribands of many colors which led from the knee of her skirt down. Then, too, she made an interesting exhibition of voice color. She had many kinds and characteristics of tone to lend to the recitatives and arias of the soprano part of the opera; and she displayed a long-practiced knack in applying them.

She gave what would be called in fair criticism an excellent study of the music of the captive Ethiopian princess; and she did so in association with other artists who were no less resplendent in what they wore, though they were rather more conventional and in the manner of the traditional Italian opera stage.

Her partner in the contralto role of Amneris, the King's daughter Margery Mayer, was of more rich and ringing voice; and that always matters in an ensemble of singers. Next in order of mention, perhaps, should be the baritone, Mostyn Thomas, who attended to the impersonation of the captive chieftain—a loud and vigorous vocalist, and an excellent man at portrayal. No less forceful and space-filling of voice was Harold Kravitt, a genial and noble type of opera bass, in the role of Ramfis, the Priest of Isis.

Last of all the tenor, Sydney Rayner, masking as the hero, Rhadames, and captain of the King's armies—robust, and a good deal stentorian—must have mention. When, moreover, all is said, Fortune Gallo brought a fine group of performers to town for his eight-day visit, coming along himself with them; and he put a first-rate orchestra under them, and set an able conductor, a young artist besides, Nicholas Rescigno, in charge of the whole musical doings. Dancing, headed by Lucien Prideaux and Lydia Arlova, and scenic management, in the hands of Mario Valle, contributed toward making the evening a high-mark occasion.

To Sing Here

Marian Anderson
Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon.

In 'Carmen'

Sydney Rayner
Who will sing José with the San Carlo Opera at the Boston Opera House Thursday night.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London — 5:30 p. m. — Front-Line Family. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy based on Venezuelan customs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—'Accent on Rhythm." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The Biography of Captain Mayne Reid. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLG4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. AX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—As Seen From Scotland. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Busch-Serkin Play Sonatas By Beethoven

By L. A. Sloper

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin gave their annual recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, with a Beethoven program which included the sonatas in C minor, op. 30, no. 2; G major, op. 96, and A major, op. 47 ("Kreutzer").

Mr. Busch and Mr. Serkin seem to have an excellent influence upon each other, for they are both at their best when they play together. Separately, each has his shortcomings. Joined, they exhibit a mutuality of understanding and purpose which brings out the subtlest and the most profound musical implications of a composer.

This was notably evident yesterday in these three sonatas of Beethoven, so varied in mood and style. The individual quality of each of them was clearly realized: the C minor, of the period of the "Eroica" Symphony; the G major, composed in the same year as the Eighth Symphony and closely allied to it, and finally the "Kreutzer," which, however hackneyed, still stirs us with the depth and passion of the composer's thought.

Even the slow movements of the three sonatas were carefully distinguished by the artists: the Adagio of the C minor warmly songful; that of the G major gentle and wistful; the Andante of the A major full of the emotional fervor that Beethoven always distilled from the variation form.

The audience, which was of good size, appreciated the rare communication offered, and applauded warmly.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Normandy sketches and water colors by Theodore Kautzky.
Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.
Common Man's Art Gallery, 4 Leverett Street—Water colors by Henry Miller. Through Nov. 4.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Brian Truelove. Through Nov. 11.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of recent portraits by Frederick E. Wallace. Through Nov. 10.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.
Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Four modern American illustrators.
The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"La Vie Francaise." Pictures by Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard, also colored lithographs. Through Nov. 11.
Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of "Self-taught Painters." Through Nov. 23.
Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Paintings by Moise Kisling. Through Nov. 11.
The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of California by Paul Lauritz. Through Nov. 10.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sport in American Art. Through Dec. 10. Contemporary American water colors; modern British and French prints; early prints of the Netherlands; etchings by Jacques Callot. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of pictures by Leon Hovespian.
Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of work by William Hogarth. Through Nov. 2.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of oils by Emma Fordyce MacRae, lent by Studio Guild of New York. Through November.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Paintings, sculpture and drawings by American Negro artists. Through Nov. 5.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Traviata," presented by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Seventh Cross." Spencer Tracy, Signe Hasso. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Hail the Conquering Hero." Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Oh, What a Night." Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Master Race." Stanley Ridges, George Coulouris. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:55. "The Reckless Age." Gloria Jean. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"And the Angels Sing." Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 3:01, 6:22, 9:33. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy. 1:24, 4:45, 7:56.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12, 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—"Mask of Demitros," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 7:40. "Janie," Joyce Reynolds. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Orpheum—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 10:20 a. m., 1:15 4:10, 7, 9:58.

Paramount—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Oh, What a Night," Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Bride by Mistake," Alan Marshal, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

State—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:59.

South Station Theater—"Inside France," "Once Over Lightly," "Name Bands," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"France," "The Women Marines," "Bugs Bunny," "Unusual Occupations," "Target-Japan," "Persian Treasures," "MacArthur Returns to the Philippines," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Janie," Ann Harding, Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Mask of Demetrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Janie." "Last Ride." 1:45, 7:45
Allston: "In Society." "Black Parachute." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier." "Man's Revenge."
Regent: "White Cliffs of Dover." "Don't Look Now."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Marine Raiders." "Follow the Boys." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dead End." "Kid From Spain." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Christmas Holiday." "Girl in the Case."
Coolidge Corner: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."
Cleveland Circle: "Christmas Holiday." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Greenwich Village." "Storm Over Lisbon." 2, 8.
Harvard: "Sahara." "Gambler's Choice." 2, 8.
University: "Janie." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Crime by Night." 3:15, 6:35, 9:55.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Sensations of 1945." 3:14, 7, 9:40. "Oh, Susanna." 2:08, 8:33.
Park: "Man from Frisco." "Louisiana Hayride."
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Step Lively." "Girl in the Case." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Double Indemnity." "Louisiana Hayride."
MALDEN—Granada: "Dragon Seed." 2:12, 5:19, 8:27.
Auditorium: "Christmas Holiday." "Crime by Night."
Mystic: "Kid from Spain." 1:52, 7:30. "Dead End." 3:27, 9:12.
Orpheum: "Heavenly Body." 3:20, 9:05. "Port of 40 Thieves." 2:15, 8.
Maplewood: "Home in Indiana." 3:08, 9:08. "Ladies of Washington." 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore."
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "I Love a Soldier." "Leave It to the Irish."
Fellsway: "Eve of St. Mark." "Seven Days Ashore."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Double Indemnity." "Kansas City Kitty."
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Christmas Holiday." "Twilight on the Prairie."
NEWTON — Paramount: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." 2, 8.
QUINCY — Capitol: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
Strand: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."
Alhambra: "The Seventh Cross." "Three Little Sisters."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hour Before the Dawn." "Hi Diddle Diddle." 1:45, continuous from 6:45
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The White Cliffs of Dover." 2:39, 8:24.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Shine On Harvest Moon." "Rose of Texas."
Coolidge: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty."
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Song of Bernadette."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Christmas Holiday." "Twilight on the Prairie."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Eve of St. Mark." "Pardon My Rhythm."

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News: 'Snapshots'	Gloria Swanson: political	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Interview Time	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky: songs	Popular music: songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Jan Savitt's Or.
4:15 Talk about children	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl: talk	Claude Thornhill's Or.
4:30 Talk about children	News commentator	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; N'ws	"Hop Harrigan": dr'ma	"Widder Brown": sk.	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; S. Donahue's Or.
5:15 "Note for Victory"	'Dick Tracy': sketch	"Portia Faces Life": sk	"Chick Carter": sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30 "Inside MGM": in	'Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Jack Rogers	News: Geoffrey Har'd	News service	Sports; music
6:15 L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Music	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; Political	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	Political speaker
6:45 News; J. Harsch	Rep State; Commun; tlk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Political talk
7:15 Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Political speaker	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Taks	"The Lone Ranger";	Dick Preston: songs	Political speaker	"Soldiers' Vote"; Music
7:45 to Yanks"; Talk	western dramatization.	Frontline Headlines	Republican State Com.	Clem Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop": inter.	News commentator	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner": sk.	Capt. Clark Gable: dr'a	"Tobin for Governor"	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue": songs; News	"Blind Date" with Arlene Francis, m. c.	Richard Crooks, tenor; Howard Barlow's Orch.	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.; B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch. R. Sallinger, news
9:00 Theater: Paulette Goddard;	Justice James Byrnes	Justice James Byrnes	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Rachmaninoff: Symphony
9:15 Ted MacMurray;	Justice James Byrnes	Justice James Byrnes	"Screen Test"	No. 3
9:30 Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Information Please":	"Information Please":	Gov. John W. Bricker	Classical Album
9:45 "Standing Room"	Band; Story Teller	Clifton Fadiman, m.c.		
10:00 Guild: I. Bergm'n;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Reinhold Schmidt: Orch.	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 "Anna Karenina"	Ted Malone, comment.	"Dr. I. Q": Quiz Show;	Orson Welles, political	Bing Crosby, songs
10:30 Johnny Morgan	"The Symphonette"	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Count Basie's Orch.
10:45 Variety Show	with M. Piastro, cond.		Music; Political talk	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast; Sports News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Or.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Presenting H. Horlick	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30 Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45 Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha": News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or.	Day's End: music

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-1590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Melodies; music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs.	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	"Musical Clock"	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News.	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; Music	Jesting With Jesters	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Musical Moments; News	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Amanda": sketch	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Bright Horizons	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody with
11:30 Second Husband	News commentator	"Now, Voyager": drama	"Tobin for Governor"	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Five	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.		"Midday Melodies"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Jimmy Fidler, talk	Curtain Time With Mar-
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00 Serial drama	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef: food talk	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	Elsa Zohn, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories": drama.	"Melody Moments"
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies": trio	Political talk
3:45 Studio program	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical: Political talk	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Johnny Long's Or.
4:30 Help Wanted; new	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Frankie Master's Or.
4:45	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Nobles Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45 'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	Newscast; music	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; Sports news	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political speakers; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Eric Hass: Socialist	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Popular music	Labor Party speaker	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News; Political talk
7:30 American Melody	Republican State Com.	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Dick Todd, songs
7:45 Hour; songs; or	Concert music	Boys"; variety; guest	Republican State Com.	"These Are the Wacs": dr
8:00 'Big Town': drama	News commentator	Ginny Simms :inter-	News service	Frank Singiser, news
8:15 'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner": sk	views orchestra	Mayor Maurice J. Tobin	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:30 Theater: Mary As-

Mrs. Luce Back in Connecticut Faces Hard Fight to Save Seat

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 30—In parts of Representative Clare Boothe Luce's district they sing "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and give her red roses, but around the factory gates, workers with their minds made up to vote a straight Roosevelt ticket don't even wait to hear what she has to say.

After stumping the country for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Mrs. Luce is back home with a tough political battle on her hands to save her own seat in Congress. If Mrs. Luce shouldn't go back to Washington, her successor will be 29-year-old Margaret E. Connors of Bridgeport, her Democratic opponent.

The big question is whether 16,000 new voters in Bridgeport, lined up chiefly by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee will be outnumbered by Republicans in other parts of the fourth Congressional district and how many Socialists vote the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Luce won her seat two years ago, an off-presidential year, by a 7,000 plurality. Her Socialist opponent took 15,000 votes, chiefly away from the Democrats.

The main issue she is fighting in addition to her Republicanism, is "absenteeism" from Congress and her district, involving indirectly her daughter's passing on and her own emergence as a national political figure.

President of Wellesley Class

Miss Connors was President of the Class of 1935 at Wellesley, and is a graduate of the Yale Law School. A serious-minded young woman, she says that emotional speeches like Mrs. Luce's "G. I. Joe and G. I. Jim" at Chicago "infuriate" her.

As I sat with her over a hamburger after a speech to a Jewish group the other night, lawyer-like she worried because her talk had not been "well organized." Just outside the door they had given her the topic "Dumbarton Oaks."

The wise-cracking in the Connors family is left to Margaret's younger sister Jerry (for Geraldine), who is blonde and looks much like Mrs. Luce. Jerry, who resigned her OPA job to become office manager for her sister, keeps the "Connors for Congress" headquarters on Bridgeport's main street in an uproar. The one man in the office is something of a scapegoat. "After the election, if Margaret loses," says Jerry, "We're going to play a game called 'kick Peabody.' "

The Connors' campaign is a family affair. Arthur Lynch, a friend of Mr. Connors, a Bond clothes official, is campaign manager. A younger sister Jane, who works at Station WTHT, Hartford, writes the radio commercials.

"Gram" Wants In

"Mother," says Jerry, "stays home and looks after Margaret's wardrobe and meals, but Uncle Bill, a Chartered Public Accountant, helps with the finances and Grandmother Connors, who's 87, when I go to her home after mass on Sunday keeps asking when she can come up and stuff envelopes."

Recognizing that they are running neck-and-neck, both of Connecticut's women candidates for Congress are putting every moment of the day and night to use these last few days. The tempo has now mounted to three or four appearances a night plus several "factory gate" speeches or other meetings during the day.

Miss Connors' managers complain that Mrs. Luce, being friendly with the factory owners, can address workers over factory loud-speaker systems while Miss Connors has to meet them outside coming-off shifts.

This was not the case last Friday when I stood with Clare Luce in a biting wind outside the Bridgeport Brass Company. While Republican workers distributed buttons, she climbed up on a decorated truck and with the aid of a mike began defending her labor record in Congress.

Workers poured out of the building, but not one in 20 stopped to hear what Mrs. Luce had to say. Some girls watched her a few minutes. "Her hair is a lot lighter than her pictures," said one. Then they went on. A long freight train began roaring along behind the truck. Mrs. Luce couldn't be heard so she stopped, began shaking hands with people and then rode off in a medium-sized car with smiling "Bill" Brennan, Fairfield County Republican chief.

Flit for Sidney

That night in Darien, the audience in the high school was entirely different. Many were New York commuters, some lifelong Republicans. Mrs. Luce arrived after a Republican conference in Stamford and a rally in New Canaan. She was greeted with "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and the audience laughed when she brought out a mosquito gun given her earlier in the day at Bridgeport Brass and pretended to squirt Sidney Hillman and the Communists.

At night, Mrs. Luce was still wearing the campaign outfit in which she set out earlier in the day—a black fur-lined coat that would withstand cold winds and yet not cause the comments a fur coat might, and a black jersey snood tucked in the back of her coat collar. Over her shoulder was slung a corde bag that left her hands free to grasp a mike or to wave.

"An Elizabethan Dilling redesigned by Bergdorff Goodman," Clinton Fadiman, of Information Please, has called her.

Sight Unseen

Westbrook Pegler has implied that Mrs. Luce's women opponents may be jealous of her, referring to "those ideology gals . . . who can truthfully say they are not appealing for votes on the ground of their fatal beauty."

If Mr. Pegler was writing about Miss Connors, he was writing without having seen her.

Being a home-town girl and a practicing attorney in Bridgeport, Miss Connors can wear a fur jacket and drive a long roadster when Mrs. Luce feels she must appear in subdued black.

Miss Connors has a new high pompadour which kept falling down in the midst of her speech to a group of young girls the other night. "It's no use," she said as she pushed it up with an impatient gesture, "it will fall right down again."

Mrs. Luce is trying to keep glamour out of the campaign.

When a spotlight was thrown on her at a rally the other night, she objected, "If it's all the same to the electricians," she said, "I'd like very much to look at all of you." That brought a big burst of applause from her audience.

Connecticut Congressional Opponents

Harris & Ewing; Burst Photo

Their Contest Is Feature of Nutmeg State Campaign

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R), left, Fourth Congressional District incumbent, is waging a vigorous campaign for re-election, while Miss Margaret E. Connors, right, Bridgeport lawyer and Wellesley graduate, is proving a powerful Democratic opponent.

Ely to Voice Dewey Support In Radio Talk

Political Roundup

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, long an anti-New Deal Democrat, will indorse the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, in a radio speech over the Yankee Network Tuesday, at 7:45 p. m., it has been announced. His talk will be entitled "Disciplined Democracy."

Mr. Ely, who has fought the Administration since 1932, failed in a bid for the Democratic nomination for President when only a handful of delegates from Massachusetts pledged to his candidacy were nominated in the primaries. His radiocast Tuesday night will be sponsored by the Republican State Committee.

Curley Ready

Representative James M. Curley is not only ready but anxious to run for Mayor of Boston if Mayor Tobin moves up the hill to the State House in January.

In a speech at the Worcester rally for Senator Truman last Saturday, the one-time Governor of Massachusetts and three-time Mayor of Boston said that if Mayor Tobin is elected Governor "I will not only run for Mayor of Boston—I'll win it."

Aiken Frugal

Senator George W. Aiken (R) of Vermont, seeking re-election has reported to the office of the Senate Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, that he has made no expenditures in the current campaign. He was one of three Senate candidates to so report. Harry W. Witters, Democratic nominee opposing Senator Aiken, also reported "nothing spent."

Tobin for F. D. R.

In a week-end radio speech Mayor Tobin declared that "America can look forward with great confidence to the period after the war. We will have an inspired leader in Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"The transitional period should not be long," the Mayor said. "The war has taught us that a nation which can gird itself—almost overnight—to a production effort greater than ever before dreamed of can reverse the machinery and quickly get back into normal, peacetime production."

Suit Threat

Distribution of a campaign flier describing the accomplishments of Mayor Tobin, Democratic candidate for Governor, and bearing a facsimile of the trade mark Life owned by Time, Inc., publisher of Life Magazine, was believed to have been discontinued over the week end. Suspension came after Andrew Heiskell, General Manager of Life magazine, protested that it gave the erroneous impression that Life magazine had sponsored its publication or given the literature its approval.

Mr. Heiskell, in a prepared statement, said that an immediate suit seeking an injunction and damages would be instituted in the event of future distribution of such literature.

New Field Secretary to Speed Camp Fire Girls' Work in N. E.

Women's Activities

Camp Fire development in New England is to be speeded by a newly appointed National Associate Field Secretary, Miss Ethel M. Holbrook, who arrived in Boston this week end for several days of special field work in this area.

This afternoon she goes to Quincy, where Horizon Club leaders have invited her old friends to a welcoming tea in her honor. Miss Holbrook was formerly Camp Fire Executive in Quincy. Tomorrow she will conduct training sessions there for Camp Fire leaders and Horizon Club advisors, and on Wednesday one for Bluebird leaders. She will also work with separate committees of the Quincy Camp Fire Council and attend its semiannual dinner Wednesday evening.

Thursday and Friday will find her in Lynn for conferences with the Extension Committee of the Council there, and on Saturday she will be back in Boston for further meetings with local leaders.

This is the first time New England has had a resident national field person, according to Miss Holbrook, and the main objective this year is an extension of Camp Fire activity outside of the places where there are already Councils.

Maine, she said, seems to be a particularly fertile area at the moment for the development of Councils. She has found Mrs. Sumner Sewall greatly interested in such development and looks forward to working with her to achieve it. The Governor's wife is a member of the National Camp Fire Council and also of the Western Maine Council.

A native New Englander, Miss Holbrook's interest in Camp Fire Girls started when she was a youngster. "It just happens," she said, "that all the best times of growing up are connected for me with Camp Fire activity."

Her 10 years of professional work with the organization includes two years and a half as Executive for Rhode Island Camp Fire Girls, where she reorganized the Council work in that State. Previous to that was her service in Quincy, where she directed the first day camp in the Boston District. She also started the Camp Fire office in Lynn while a field worker for the Boston Council, and established the first Camp Fire Girls summer-in-town program for that city.

Tuesday Programs

Ladies Library Association—"Art in the Home" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Irving T. Dorch in Jonathan Belcher Hall, Randolph, 2 p. m. The club is planning for a bazaar to be held on Nov. 16 at the clubhouse.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—A benefit bridge will be held at Corinthian Hall, 1 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. Roland V. Marsolais and Mrs. Gurdon I. Mead, co-chairmen of the Child Welfare and Public Health Committee.

Servicemen To Have Part In Halloween

Apple-ducking, cider, and doughnuts will be provided tomorrow night for Halloween in the Greater Boston area not only for the children but for servicemen who are far from their homes.

At least 150 parties sponsored by civic organizations will be held in Boston for youngsters, and Halloween programs will be held at the United Service Organizations Atlantic Club, U. S. O.-Ruggles Street, Jewish Welfare Board, Army and Navy Club, Boston Y. M. C. A., Charlestown Army and Navy "Y," the Esplanade Service Club and the U. S. O.-Buddies Club.

Servicemen from all Massachusetts have been invited to a mammoth Halloween party to be held tonight at the Stage Door Canteen where costumed junior hostesses and bus boys with handlebar mustaches will hold forth.

For at least 54 parties in Boston proper, posts of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, church, and other organizations have accepted the responsibility of sponsoring parties for which partial funds have been provided from the Junior Police Fund of the Police Department.

The City of Melrose is sponsoring a huge parade led by a Veterans of Foreign Wars Band. It will start in four different sections of the City and meet on Main Street for the grand parade. Following the parade, entertainment will be provided in Memorial Hall in the way of dances and traditional Halloween games.

Boston's Boys Clubs will hold parties at their three units in Charlestown, Roxbury, and South Boston, while in Newton, 238 parties at 40 key locations are being planned for 11,000 of the City's children.

Survey of Summer Guests Gives Maine a Few Pointers

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 30—Maine hotel men convening here for their annual convention last week were informed that "maybe Maine isn't a log-cabin State" after all. The disclosure came from a survey conducted among more than a thousand summer guests this year.

Among many interesting points brought out by the survey was that "the majority of our summer visitors seem to prefer comfort," although "there seems to be a place for rustic hotels," Harold E. Severance of Kezar Lake, Chairman of the Survey Committee, said.

The survey also showed swimming was the most favored sport, with golf second and fishing a close third.

Automobiles were listed as the overwhelming choice for travel, with 61 per cent favoring them, while 14 per cent gave railroads, 10 per cent airlines, and the remainder steamships, private planes and busses.

The report showed 35 per cent of touring visitors chose resort hotels, 25 per cent country inns and 11 per cent commercial hotels, adult recreation camps and roadside cabins, with the remainder divided among tourist homes, trailer camps and public camping grounds.

Those staying in one place chose resort hotels to the extent of 49 per cent, adult recreation camps 20 per cent, country inns 17 per cent, and the remainder divided among vacation farms, housekeeping cottages and public camping grounds.

"Old-fashioned comfort" was selected by 43 per cent in choice of accommodations, modern type, 36 per cent, and rustic style, 19 per cent. But 93 per cent wanted private baths.

Seventy per cent voted for American plan menus and 30 for European style, but 75 per cent said they preferred less variety at each meal and more variety from day to day. "Plain Maine cooking" was chosen by 85 per cent in preference to fancy menus found in large metropolitan hotels.

With hiking, canoeing, sailing and tennis given as the next four popular sports in order after swimming, golf and fishing, Mr. Severance pointed out "the things people like to do most are the things we can give them most easily. If we capitalize on our God-given resources, we can make it easy for them to have the things they want."

Charles A. Horrworth of New York, manager of the American Hotel Association, in a discussion of the survey, urged the hotel men to take advantage of the survey by making any adjustments necessary to meet the trends disclosed.

State Senator Harold N. Hanold, Chairman of the Maine Development Commission, predicted a tremendous volume of recreation business in Maine from a postwar travel boom. Enforced war savings, wide travel interest gained by relatives of servicemen, better automobiles, highways, rail, air and steamship accommodations were given as factors leading to a broader travel era.

Teachers Meet

War problems occupied much of the attention of Maine teachers at their annual convention in Lewiston last week. Raymond W. Eldridge, President of the Massachusetts Elementary Principals Association, said schools, if given time and funds devoted to military training in recent years, "could do as good a job."

Dr. Harold Spears of New Jersey State Teachers College, pointed out war conditions had forced basic concepts of secondary education to give way to such problems as teacher shortage, pupil drop-outs, curtailed transportation, pre-induction training and many other war-allied matters.

Mrs. Grace Dodge of Boothbay was elected President to succeed Perry Shibles of Augusta.

Boston Postmaster Urges Action Now On Sending Christmas Cards Overseas

Although no limit to the number of greeting cards that may be sent to members of the armed forces overseas this Christmas has been set by Army and Navy postal officials, all such cards should be mailed immediately if they are to be delivered for Dec. 25, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly at Boston.

Cancellation of the postage stamps, sorting and distribution of the cards, and transportation to every station all over the world is a terrific task, explained Mr. Connelly. Many of these cards are destined for post offices that consist of thatched huts or tents where men work under torrid heat and without the mail facilities we have at home. Other cards are addressed to frigid posts that are close to the Arctic Circle and where storms prohibit transportation for long periods.

Rapidity of troop movements which delays the bringing up of the mail, is also a great obstacle to delivery of the cards. Cards addressed to an Army Post Office, should be in sealed envelopes and bear first-class postage in order to comply with Army postal regulations, said Mr. Connelly.

It is essential that the address be accurate and complete. For example a Navy number written 218 instead of 128 may mean that such a card might travel as much as 30,000 miles before it finally reaches the addressee. And an incorrect address may easily delay a card from 90 days to six months.

Return address of the sender should be on all such envelopes, including the postal zone number.

"No matter where your boys may be, mail their overseas Christmas cards now so they can be properly handled and dispatched for all overseas destinations," said Mr. Connelly. "Remember too, that within the last month there have been over 250,000 changes of address in the Navy alone and this requires forwarding service."

Rotarians to Hear Day

William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be the guest speaker at the Wednesday luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston in Hotel Statler on Nov. 1. He will take as his subject, "Wartime Transportation on the Home Front."

An ageless little hat...

with the charm of dignity

You'll want more than one . . . in black or brown velvet or rich colors.

$16.50

Name your color—we'll try to match it

Smartly styled dresses in large sizes.

Frances Farquhar, Inc.

Hotel Vendome Boston

'Wood for War' Goal of Drive Army and Navy Start in Maine

War Activities of New England

Supporting the United States Employment Service's emergency woods recruitment campaign, an Army-Navy "Wood for War" combat team will start on a 2,000-mile trip through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont tomorrow, the First Service Command headquarters announced today.

Enrolling 5,000 men to cut pulpwood and lumber is the trip's objective. First stop is planned for East Holden, Maine, and the wind-up at Manchester, N. H., on Dec. 1.

Two veterans of overseas service will accompany the recruiters and tell of the important role played by lumber on our fighting fronts. They are First Lieut. Kin Brooker, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif., and Chief Carpenter's Mate Roland Poulin, U. S. N., of Lowell.

Commander of the unit is Maj. Alexander Smith, Industrial Services Officer of the First Service Command. At each of the 69 places to be visited, local representatives of the War Manpower commissions will be on hand to aid in the enrolling of men not now engaged in war work or not engaged in essential production.

Eight Decorated

Eight New Englanders have been decorated or commended for heroic or otherwise outstanding performance of duty while in service in the Navy or Coast Guard, the First Naval District announced today.

The men and their awards are: Carpenter's Mate, First Class, Arthur Nickerson of Bedford Springs, Navy and Marine Corps Medal; Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, John F. O'Brien of Pawtucket, R. I., Navy and Marine Corps Medal; Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, Albert J. Carino of Arlington, Bronze Star Medal; Lieut. (jg) George E. Tobey, Jr., of Belmont, posthumous, Air Medal; Ensign Douglas C. Brown of Edgartown, posthumous, Air Medal; Ensign John R. Sullivan of Three Rivers, officially commended; Lieut. (jg) Ralph H. Hayden, Jr., of Pittsfield, officially commended, and Seaman, First Class, Philip A. Gerry of Kittery, Maine, the Purple Heart.

Win Citation Bars

Five Bay State soldiers, now on duty at Camp Edwards, were awarded the Presidential Unit Citation bar at special ceremonies at the camp recently. The citation was given as a result of the action of the First Marine Division, reinforced, in the South Pacific.

The men are: Sergeant James E. Astuto of Brockton, Sergeant Francis M. Lawlor of North Andover, Technician Fifth Grade Laurent O. Giguere of New Bedford, Technician Fifth Grade Frederick P. Lafferty of Dorchester and Private First Class John H. Connors of Quincy.

Weekly Earnings Increase 102 P. C.

Do you know that . . . Compared with the monthly average of 1935-39, Massachusetts factories during August, 1944, employed 35 per cent more wage earners, paid 173 per cent more wages, and showed an increase in average weekly earnings per wage earner of 102 per cent. Cost of living in August was 23.7 per cent more than the 1935-39 average, making the actual buying power of weekly earnings average 63 per cent more than in the prewar period, as shown by records of the Department of Labor and Industries. It should be remembered, however, that the increase in wages was not evenly distributed . . . Massachusetts population 21 years old and over on Nov. 1, 1943, is estimated to have been 3,030,413, an increase of 114,211 since April, 1940. This gain, 3.9 per cent, exceeded that in 26 other states of the Union . . . Dollar value of department store sales in Boston during the first eight months of 1944 totaled 8 per cent more than in the same period last year and during July and August were nearly 13 per cent more than a year ago . . . A survey of Nantucket made about 1800 by Benjamin Bunker shows that the island then had 33 fresh water ponds totaling 1,049 acres in area . . . More than 1,000 applications have been received since Jan. 7, 1942, when the law was passed providing for registration of professional engineers and land surveyors . . . Fitchburg, one of the three remaining cities in the Commonwealth without zoning, is now preparing a zoning ordinance as a protective measure for present and future developments.

[Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board]

A. F. of L. Wins Elections

Contrary to the usual trend in the textile industry, the American Federation of Labor beat the Congress of Industrial Organizations in two textile workers' elections in Massachusetts this month. At the Shawsheen Mills of the American Woolen Company at Andover the A. F. of L. obtained 897 votes to the C. I. O.'s 441, and at the Vassalboro Mills of the same company at Lawrence the A. F. of L. received 213 ballots to 122 for the C. I. O. Both elections were conducted by the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue stamps S5 through W5 will become valid on Nov. 1. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. Airplane stamp 3 will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Bay State Grocers Open Campaign For Saving Paper Bags

Grocers in some 12,000 stores over the State began an intensive campaign today to save paper bags and other paper wrapping materials.

Customers will be asked to carry all pre-packaged products without paper bags and grocers will try to persuade housewives to return all usable paper bags.

Recognition and praise for the efforts of pupils, teachers and administrative officials of the Boston school system was forthcoming from Walker Mason, New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, yesterday, as he commended them for their "wholehearted co-operation" in the U. S. Paper Trooper program.

In a letter to Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston public schools, Mr. Mason wrote: "Your commendable efforts to keep our fighting men supplied with the food, ammunition and medicine through your energies in the collection of waste paper are a source of deep satisfaction to me."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Oct. 30

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at the U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue. Service men and women invited. 8 p. m. Hostesses. Refreshments. Bartholomew.

Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Portrait sketching. Free photos.

Leathercraft instructions, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Instructions in Jiu Jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.

Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

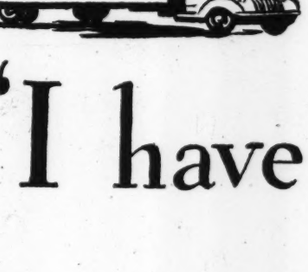
FIREPLACE WOOD THE BEST!

Phone: Framingham 3174

or write STEELE, Box 133

"I have always had an extension telephone

Why can't I keep it when I move?"



Telephone people have this question asked of them quite often these days.

The answer is that a War Production Board order prudently prohibits the connection of residence extensions, except for certain needs such as the professional requirements of physicians.

The reason for this is that there is a shortage of telephone instruments, due to the use of essential materials for war supplies; we must make those that are available go as far as possible among people who have been without any kind of service for long periods of time.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Air-Freighters Rush Winter Clothes to Allies

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 30—Hustling freight handlers from the air—boys who dropped gasoline to General Patton's racing armor—are today helping the supply build-up for new pushes which will spill over Germany's dikes and head for Berlin.

The most recent job for this Allied team, which carries supplies to the battle line in C-47's—what the British call "Dakotas"—was rushing winter clothing to the armies encamped along the Siegfried Line.

Meanwhile, one British base has handled nearly 10,000,000 pounds of guns, ammunition, rations, and other supplies for the British and Canadian sweep over the Low Countries since September.

A strange titled organization known as CATOR, meaning Combined Air Transport Operations Room, runs these aerial freights.

Ready for Quick Action

When the landings in Sicily and Italy began, CATOR ferried the supplies which enabled fighter-bomber units to begin strafing the enemy immediately the first airfields were secured. In the first 77 days after D-Day CATOR organized the delivery of 14,000 tons of supplies and 16,000 troops to the battle areas and evacuated 66,000 wounded.

Employing planes from the United States 9th Troop Carrier Command and an RAF group operating but not owning its planes, CATOR is prepared to land or parachute supplies from British or continental bases to any pinpoint on the battle-front map. It has been doing this since invasion D-Day and long before North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

Big Jobs Well Done

When Mussolini was ousted from Italy and a company of freed British prisoners began the dangerous trek to Allied lines, the planes of CATOR dropped clothing and foodstuffs. They even parachuted a baby's clothes because one Tommy had married an Italian girl and was bringing wife and child with him to safety.

The organization's first job was speeding war material forward for the Eighth Army. The first invasion job of CATOR in France was to supply an antiaircraft battery on an island off Cherbourg which had been isolated by high seas.

Two hours and ten minutes after their call pilots were dropping ammunition, rations, and water directly on the target. They brought double the quantity requested and fortunately so because it enabled supplying a second isolated battery as well.

On the eighth day after invasion they had stretched the first landing strip and were shoehorning Dakotas in and out, flying in supplies and bearing out casualties.

Air-freight crews swear by the C47's and say they do the impossible. These twin-engined transports which towed gliders for the Holland invasion usually carry two and a half tons or 24 persons, but in one evacuation job from China one plane actually flew out 150 women and children.

When the advance to Germany will again be speeded up, CATOR planes will be ready for the emergency job.

These aerial freight cars also will hustle up rations, tanks, tank tracks, oxygen cylinders, blankets, medical supplies, even rocket projectiles. They have done it before. When the need has been greatest, CATOR has used bombers to ferry packaged gasoline to General Patton, but it is expensive to use a four-engine plane and high octane gas to bring tank gas forward.

The cost does not count, however, when there is a chance to encircle the enemy, and you may be sure that planners of air-transport operations already know the sites where fields in the Rhineland and farther inside Germany are well enough constructed for the next big sky hauls.

End Asked to 'Filter' Of News to Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts demanded an end today to what she called the Army's "filtering" of news before it gets to the soldiers.

She returned from a tour of the European war theater declaring that the men in service "are hungry" for news.

The Stars and Stripes, service publication, should have "free access to the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service without having this news filtered through an Army agency in the United States," Mrs. Rogers asserted.

"And such filtering delays critical news while it is reviewed by higher authority," she said.

In New York, Maj. William B. Murphy, officer in charge of Army News Service, said that "there have been no delays in the transmission of critical home-front news which were caused by waiting for higher authority to review the news." He said that more than 10,000 words daily were sent to the four major editions of the Stars and Stripes—"more than any of the Stars and Stripes editions is able to use" because of restricted space caused by paper shortage.

Why is Ed Lane up in the air?

BECAUSE he's down to earth about conserving coal. That's why he's putting up storm windows. He knows there will be some shortage of coal going to householders.

No less coal is being produced. More is being mined than ever before—with fewer men. Mine owners and miners alike are doing a splendid job. And there are ample rail facilities for transporting coal to your city.

But certain grades of coal are going to be greatly in demand for war production. And, to make things worse, your local coal dealer faces a shortage in manpower, trucks and tires.

So if you want to keep warm this winter, do everything possible to conserve the coal you can get. The little, common-sense things you can do will make your coal pile go 10% further—and save that much on your fuel bill.

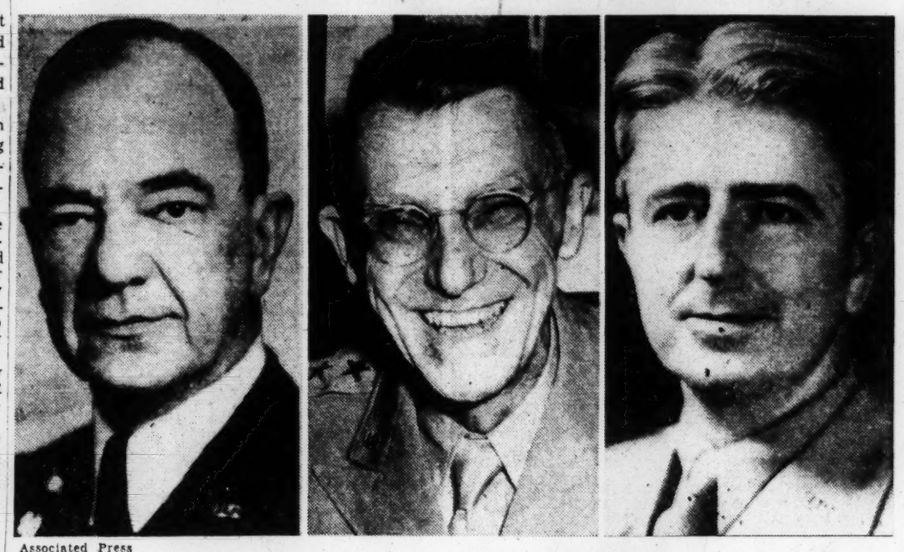
Install weatherstripping. Clean your furnace. Fire carefully, and avoid overheating. Shut off unused rooms. Pull your shades low at night. For other suggestions, see your coal dealer.

One of the biggest jobs of the C & O Lines is hauling coal from the mines along its routes, so we're in a position to understand the problem, and to know how essential coal is these days.

Chesapeake & Ohio Lines
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY

Save Coal—and Serve America

China-Burma-India Command Divided



Associated Press

General Stilwell Recalled for Undisclosed Assignment

Gen. Joseph Stilwell, center, has been recalled from his China-Burma-India command to Washington for "a new and important, but at present undisclosed, assignment," the War Department said Oct. 28. Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, left, will assume command of American forces in what is now the India-Burma theater, and Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, right, will head China theater.

Split in Asiatic Command Seen Based on Stilwell-Chiang Feud

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from his various commands in the China-Burma-India war theater may result, as the War Department has said, in his appointment to "a new and important, but at present, undisclosed assignment." But its announcement over the week end appears in informed circles here to be rather the culmination of the growing feud between General Stillwell and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek over military strategy and the issue of political corruption in China than the sudden discovery of a new post for "Uncle Joe" Stilwell, even if it should be the job of commanding China coast invasion forces.

His removal has resulted, as the War Department stated, in the division of the C. B. I. theater into two smaller theaters. Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer is to take over command of American forces in China. Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan becomes Commander of the Burma-India theater.

If, as it now seems probable, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek asked for the American General's recall and a high Chinese official in New York is reported having confirmed that assumption there has been enough disagreement between the two men in the past to explain if not justify that action. General Stilwell is renowned for his blunt words and sharp tongue.

Stilwell Scapegoat

The Generalissimo is equally strong-minded and firm, and it can well be believed that many of "Vinegar Joe's" criticisms of China's military efforts and domestic conflicts nettled the Generalissimo. General Stilwell, therefore, it is argued, has become General Chiang's scapegoat for Chinese defeats.

However, if in this conflict between the Chinese and American generals, Washington has finally accepted the Generalissimo's request that commands be changed then this government would seem to be in an improved position of seeking something in return from Chungking. Possibly a healing of the breach between the Generalissimo's forces and the Chinese Communists, or an effective battle against political corruption within the government.

Another school of thought suggests that differences between General Stilwell and Lord Louis Mountbatten, who is Commander of the South East Asia Command, may be involved. General Stilwell represented the American thesis that Japan could best be defeated by sending military aid to China overland. Lord Louis Mountbatten is generally believed to favor amphibious operations that would drive the enemy out of Malaya, aimed to relieve Singapore.

Dispute On Strategy

General Stilwell's dispute with General Chiang and with Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault of the 14th Air Force over war strategy centered on the relative importance of air power. And events of recent weeks seem to have justified General Stilwell's insistence that air power alone could not defeat the Japanese in central China. It was understandable that General Chennault as Air Force Commander wanted all possible aid coming over the "hump" in air power. It is also reasonable to suppose that General Chiang favored this thesis as politically it would be much easier to control or direct an air force than to build up land power in China's interior where quite possibly allegiance to Chungking by local Chinese war lords would be questionable.

Wanted Land Power

At any rate General Stilwell, although advocating the use of strong air power, advocated more land power and, as the report goes, found himself opposed both by his subordinate General Chennault and by his superior, General Chiang. Such a delicate situation would be intolerable to General Stilwell and could explain his sudden removal.

Events, however, seem to have supported General Stilwell's theory, for relying mainly on air power, the Allies have had to abandon half a dozen airfields in East China, including the costly and useful one at Kweilin, as Japanese land forces move up from Canton and down from Hengyang to cut China in two.

For those who see the General's recall as an American rebuff to Chungking for not settling political disputes, ending graft and inefficiency, developing strong land armies, the General's recall fits nicely into the jigsaw puzzle.

Need for Action

The fast-moving events in the Pacific, the Philippines invasion and the dramatic defeat of the Japanese Navy within the week highlights the need for speeding up plans for future Pacific offensives. If landings on the China coast are in the program there is every reason to understand why General Stilwell—if he is the one chosen to direct that invasion—should be returning to Washington immediately for instructions.

This does not in any way, however, alter the official view that the Pacific war is still going to be a hard, long, and costly affair. Recently official sources estimated the Japanese war would run possibly two years longer. If recent events have shortened speculation by a few weeks or months the end of that war is still a long way off.

General Stilwell was assigned to command United States army forces in the C-B-I theater in March, 1942. At the same time, General Chiang placed him in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese armies. General Stilwell subsequently relinquished this command, but retained his designation as Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Asiatic theater and also as Chief of Staff to General Chiang.

Contraband in China

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (CBS)—Gold bullion, gems, drugs, guns, ammunition and Indian rupees are some of the articles of contraband that are bringing fabulous prices in a giant "black market" that is gradually being exterminated in China, Col. Harry Cooper, American Provost Marshal of the China-Burma-India war theater, disclosed last night on the "We, the People" broadcast over CBS.

Colonel Cooper, who served for 23 years with the United States Secret Service before entering the Army, reported that until recently, when a special force of M. P.'s was detailed to protect American soldiers from the black marketeers, American fountain pens sold for $150, and an Army pistol brought anywhere from $300 to $1,000.

"The situation was of extreme importance," Colonel Cooper said, "because quantities of our supplies, things we needed badly and that took up valuable shipping space, were turning up on the 'black markets.' In some cases, we know that gold smuggled from India into China found its way into the hands of the Japanese in occupied China."

Occasionally, Colonel Cooper stated, American transports were used to fly in smuggled articles without the crew being aware of it.

At Gen. Joseph Stilwell's insistence, Colonel Cooper said, the M. P. force of Army investigators was stationed not only in large cities but also were attached to General Claire Chennault's (14th Air Force) Command and with Merril's Marauders.

Shakeup Forecast

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A shakeup in the Southeast Asia Command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was predicted here today following the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Two British newspapers, the Daily Mail and the Daily Express, this morning said there would be a general reshuffle of senior officers under Lord Mountbatten, putting in some new men.

Industrial Growth In Canada Is Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Canada's industrial growth in 1943 increased 140 per cent over 1939, according to data prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which also records an increase of 92 per cent in employees, and 160 per cent in the total of salaries paid, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Production of the chemical products industry, which is supplying the war effort with explosives and industrial chemicals, advanced in value from 38th place to second place during the same period. During the war years, the nonferrous smelting and refining industry has continued its 1939 position in first place.

Meat packing, pulp and paper, butter and cheese, and flour and feed rank near the top in value of production, indicating that Canada's agricultural role has not been neglected.

RAF Bomber Finishes Brazil-Canada Flight

MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (AP)—An aircraft of the Royal Air Force Atlantic Transport Command, carrying a maximum load, ended at Dorval Airport Oct. 28, a journey officially described as "a performance without precedent among flights along the lengths of the American continent."

The plane, a converted Liberator bomber, took only 26 hours and 52 minutes for a flight of 5,600 miles from Natal, Brazil, to Montreal, the RAF said. The flight was on the last leg between the African Gold Coast and Canada.

Six hours of the total were spent in landing, picking up passengers and re-fueling at Belem on the Amazon, Trinidad, Nassau, and Bermuda.

Japan Using Wood To Make Tankers

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 30

Japan is building oil tankers out of wood, indicating a critical steel shortage in Nippon, the Netherlands Indies news agency Aneta has reported, quoting a wireless report by the Japanese agency Domei.

Aneta said Domei reported that Japanese technicians were visiting various shipyards building wooden vessels "to focus efforts on raising the quality of wooden tankers."

Two Major Parties Report Finances

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Republican National Committee reported to Congress Oct. 28 contributions totaling $2,428,321 for the 1944 presidential campaign up to last week.

The Party has spent $1,688,368 thus far.

The Democrats Oct. 27 listed with the Clerk of the House contributions of $1,098,178 and outlay of $1,052,589.

The G. O. P. Congressional Committee also reported a separate campaign chest of $382,669 and expenses of $353,465.

Major Party gifts, the Republican statement showed, came from the states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Texas. Republicans in the Keystone State piled up $912,713 for the national campaign and spent $609,477 so far.

Individual contributors included the Pennsylvania oil family of Joseph N. Pew, Jr., for $12,000 and Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh industrialist, for $2,000; W. L. Mellon, Sarah Mellon Scaife and Paul Mellon of Pittsburgh for a total of $8,000.

Protestantism Called Basis Of Biggest Gains in Liberty

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—It is no mere mishap of history that the best development of free democratic institutions has arisen in those nations where Protestant influence has been strong, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Calvert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, declared here today.

"The principle of religious liberty is inherent in Protestantism," he held, adding that in its avowal of religious freedom, "Protestantism makes a dynamic contribution to the spirit of freedom in every other realm."

Tracing what he termed a "definite connection" between the Protestant emphasis on "the universal priesthood believers" and the democratic spirit, he said that "Protestantism is the custodian in the modern world of the principle of Christian individuality, opposing all "impersonal collectivism and mass mindedness."

Dr. Calvert spoke at a special Reformation Day service held by the Lutheran churches of Manhattan at St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

He listed these five "key convictions" as binding together Protestants of all denominations:

1. Protestantism, in all its historic forms, insists upon "the immediacy of man's relation with God."
2. It holds that the Scriptures provide "the decisive norm of spiritual authority."
3. It proclaims the "universal priesthood of believers."
4. It stresses the importance of religious freedom.
5. It tends to a new valuation upon the common life and labor, emphasizing the "potential sanctity of lay life" as well as of the professionally "religious" vocations.

He urged fuller recognition of the convictions which all Protestants hold in common, emphasizing that "there is an inherent unity in Protestantism in terms of definable principles and definable convictions."

Providence Journal for Dewey

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Providence Journal, basing its decision on the issue of keeping the world at peace, has announced its support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President.

"Some persons," the newspaper said in an editorial yesterday, "taking the same premise that we do, that the preservation of a peaceful world is the paramount issue of this presidential election, have said that unless by international collaboration we maintain peace, we shall have no chance at home to enjoy tranquility long enough to make domestic policy fruitful.

"We believe exactly the reverse: that the world cannot struggle back to its feet unless the United States, with a larger and more substantial political unity and social contentment than Mr. Roosevelt has ever been able to give us or promises us, is at work producing wealth and feeding, through natural trade channels, strength and nourishment to the weakened and impoverished economic, political and social structures of stricken countries. In any world politically, socially, economically chaotic, peace cannot long survive."

The newspaper said the "shrewdest political observers in Washington" believe that Governor Dewey, "with all the advantages in Congress a first term executive has, is more apt to win a two-thirds Senate support for a maximum of American participation in international collaboration than is President Roosevelt. . . ."

New Air Liners on Great Circle Route Expect to Cut N. Y.-Miami Time in Half

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—A saving of 227 flying miles and a cut of schedule from eight hours to four hours and 38 minutes between New York and Miami by flying the "great circle" course will be possible upon delivery of its new DC-4 air liners, National Airlines announced today.

Adoption of "great circle" routes by other air lines possessing such four-engined, long-range, high-altitude transports would virtually remake the air line map of the United States, the announcement declared.

National's plan was disclosed by G. T. Baker, President of the company, following signing of contracts for $3,500,000 worth of Douglas DC-4s. He placed the currently used federal airways distance between New York and Miami over Charleston and Savannah at approximately 1,322 miles.

By following the "great circle" out over the ocean, sometimes as far as 300 miles offshore, the distance is cut to 1,095 miles, he said, and the 942 miles between Miami and New Orleans by traditional route would be cut to 680 miles by following the new course across the Gulf of Mexico. Flying time would be reduced from seven to three hours.

Such shortening of time and distance on this line will result in lower rates for both passengers and freight, he said, adding that air lines already "cut corners" when making nonstop runs on the federal airways, which were laid out between the busiest centers of population.

American Baking Powder Stays Popular in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American baking powder should have no difficulty re-entering the Swedish market in the postwar period, despite domestic competition, as it still enjoys its prewar reputation for quality in Sweden, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

TAKING IT EASY MANY FATHOMS DOWN
• When you finish your watch on a sub, about the roomiest place you can go—and keep out of the way—is your bunk. There you can lounge in your underwear—the most worn outfit aboard. Navy specifications are mighty particular about the comfort and wearing qualities of this underwear.
• You fill your own high specifications for comfort and styling when you buy underwear with the well-known Hanes label. During the past 43 years, Hanes has made a specialty of knitting and tailoring fine underwear for moderate prices. Each garment has those extra refinements we've found give extra satisfaction. You just can't buy better underwear for the money.
• If sometimes your dealer's stock is low, he should have more soon. Our mills are very busy making underwear for battlefronts as well as homefronts. P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
HANES
THE NATIONAL UNDERWEAR

Russia Gives Bulgaria Easiest Armistice; Terms Require Full Aid to Allies in War

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of the Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Moscow

Mildest of all armistices signed in Moscow with former Axis satellites is the latest with Bulgaria. Superficially conforming to the stereotype of the Finnish and Romanian agreements, the Bulgarian armistice differs in certain essential details. These differences primarily reflect a more lenient attitude on Russia's part toward Bulgaria as compared with the others.

The fact is that Bulgaria, though actively participating in Nazi operations against its Balkan neighbors, Greece and Yugoslavia, and serving the Germans as an economic base for the invasion of the Soviet Union, never declared war on Russia despite German pressure. In Soviet eyes this is an important extenuating circumstance in Bulgaria's favor.

Also operative is the traditional Russian "big brother" role toward Bulgaria, which therefore should be spanked like a naughty child rather than punished as a criminal.

The Russians have no territorial or indemnity claims against the Bulgars, with whom they were only formally at war for a matter of 99 hours early in September. But from the Bulgars' standpoint this Russian declaration of war, which caused such despondency at the time, has proved a blessing in disguise.

Abrupt Change of Venue

For had Russia never been at war with Bulgaria it could hardly have been a party to the armistice negotiations which were even then in progress between Bulgarian representatives and the other Allied powers in Cairo.

And in those Cairo negotiations a leading part was played by Greek and Yugoslav representatives who, to put it mildly, had less reason to feel lenient toward the Bulgars than did the Russians.

The abrupt change of venue to Moscow of the armistice negotiations operated entirely in Bulgaria's favor.

Paradoxically, the only way Russia could help Bulgaria was by declaring war on that country.

This does not mean that Greece and Yugoslavia will not get their just requitals in due course. Already the Bulgarian Army has withdrawn from the previously Bulgarian-annexed portions of Serbia and Greek Thrace and Macedonia.

The terms provide that reparations figures to Greece and Yugoslavia shall be the subject of future negotiations. But it is interesting to recall that in both the Finnish and Romanian terms the reparations figures were fixed at the outset. There is no longer the same element of urgency.

Territory Unchanged

Likewise the Armistice with Bulgaria differs from its predecessors in calling for no territorial changes beyond the restitution of the seized provinces of Greece and Yugoslavia.

In this connection it is significant that whereas the Romanian terms specifically stated that the Allies "consider the decision of the Vienna award (which took northern Transylvania away from Romania and gave it to Hungary) as nonexistent," the Bulgarian terms contain no reference to Dobrudja, which Hitler took away from Romania and gave to Bulgaria.

Apparently the Dobrudja award is Hitler's one alteration of the map of Europe which the Allies may be willing to let stand.

Actually the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Yugoslavia is a sort of legal action. They are still in Yugoslavia, but their status has been changed from that of occupation troops to that of Allies fighting the common enemy —the Germans. They are covered by Article I of the armistice which provides for Bulgarian troops to serve under the Allied (Soviet Command, and which adds "such forces must not be used on Allied territory except with the prior consent of the Allied Government concerned."

Terms in Between

Of the three Armistices so far negotiated in Moscow with former Axis junior partners, the terms to the Finns were the severest, those with the Bulgarians the mildest, with Romania in between.

Yet severe though they were by comparison with the Bulgarian armistice, the Finnish terms were mild enough from the Soviet standpoint.

For even in defeat the Finns remain unregenerate and state power is still in the hands of the people who waged the war.

In Bulgaria the Regent and child-King have fled the country and the present Government eagerly denounces their pro-German predecessors and all their works. In this respect, too, the Romanians occupy an intermediate position. Though the Cabinet has changed, the King provides a link with the pro-Axis past.

Two Signatures Mark Bulgar Armistice

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30

The Bulgarian Armistice was signed not only by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, as representative of the Soviet High Command but also by Lieut. J. A. H. Gammell, for the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

The formulation of the Bulgarian armistice apparently was completely under the sponsorship of Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, who discussed the terms, particularly the double signature, at their recent Moscow Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The United States, Great Britain, and Russia today published the armistice terms made with Bulgaria, disclosing that the defeated enemy has promised full aid in prosecuting the war against Germany.

The terms also provided that Bulgaria relinquish all claims to Greek and Yugoslav territory which the Bulgars had sought to annex as long as they fought at Germany's side.

No specific reparations were required, although it was stated that Bulgaria must either restore all property taken from the United Nations and their nationals, including Greece and Yugoslavia, or else must pay for the losses caused.

In general the terms parallel those imposed on Romania in September except that a specific reparation charge of $300,000,000 was fixed against Romania by Russia and Russia alone signed the Romanian armistice in the name of all the Allies.

The terms previously had been drafted by the European Advisory Commission after Russia's sudden and unexpected declaration of war on Bulgaria had forced the drafting onto a three-power rather than a two-power basis. In other words, it can now be reported, the main reason for Russia's declaration of war against Bulgaria was the desire to give itself equality with Britain in dictating this armistice.

One direct result is that the armistice specifies that the territory shall be under the Soviet High Command for military purposes, although the actual enforcement of armistice terms is vested in an Allied Control Commission to be set up.

The Bulgars' agreement to assist the war against Germany includes making available land, sea, and air forces to the Allies and aiding the movement of Allied forces through the country. The Allied Command takes over all ships in Bulgarian ports and the operation of all Bulgarian vessels away from their home ports.

It is also specified that all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees must be released and in a protocol attached to the main terms, it is stated that the Bulgurian Government will immediately make available food supplies for the relief of the population of Greek and Yugoslav territories "which have suffered as a result of Bulgarian aggression."

The armistice contains 19 articles which are in the main military in intent and effect. Among the political requirements imposed on the defeated enemy, however, were the provsions that it should dissolve all pro-Hitler or other Fascist organizations and should release from jail all persons held because of United Nations' sympathies "or for racial or religious reasons."

The Bulgars also agreed to "repeal all discriminatory legislation and disabilities" arising from racial, political, or religious causes.

Mihai of Romania Determined To Avoid Political Disputes

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 30—Youthful King Mihai is determined to keep aloof from political controversy. He feels that this is not the time for feuds between Romania's various political parties.

I had an interview with the King during my recent visit to Bucharest and he told me that Romania's main task today is "to win the war with Hungary in Transylvania and to carry out the terms of the armistice."

Although Romania's political background is agitated, life in Romania is beginning to return to normal and the Russian authorities are showing considerable comprehension in helping the Romanians to restore order to their nation's affairs. At present, the aim of most intelligent Romanians is to form a proper democratic government. And with the help of Soviet Russia, the United States, and Britain there is a good chance that they will succeed.

Eager to Study Reforms

One of the most striking aspects of Bucharest today is the evident desire of Romanians to learn all about the great social reforms in Britain and America. The people are eager for books and newspapers in English. Many young intellectuals now released from concentration camps are also eager to help educate people and newspapers are publishing translations of American and British books in serial form. The National Theater has announced an ambitious program of Allied plays, including several by Eugene O'Neill who is one of the most popular playwrights in Romania.

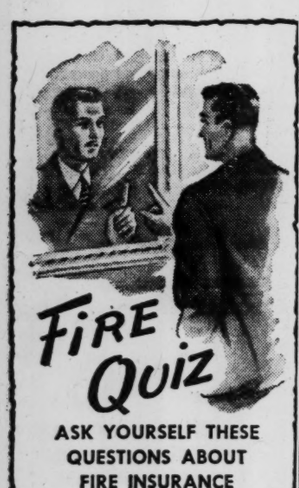
Bucharest was the first liberated Balkan capital to be visited by this correspondent. The arrival of our small group of Anglo-Saxon correspondents caused a sensation. Crowds followed us in the street and everyone wanted to speak English and hear news of the outside world.

Despite four years of war and Marshal Ion Antonescu's dictatorship, Romania suffered less than other Balkan countries, but even Bucharest wasn't the gay, carefree city it used to be, and savage Nazi reprisal raids following King Mihai's coup d'etat last August have left many scars and ruins in the center of the Capital.

Crisis in Government

Still liberation was in the air and the people are still exulting in their new-found freedom. Today this intoxicating freedom has found its way into political circles and at this moment there is a serious crisis in the Romanian government.

It is the result of divergencies between the Communist Party, led by Lucretzu Patrascanu and the two main Romanian political parties—Juliu Maniu's National Peasant Party which is said to control at least 80 per cent of the electorate and Dinu Bratianu's National Liberal group. M. Maniu and M. Baraianu are working together to solve the present impasse and they have expressed their willingness to meet the Communists more than half way. The Communists, who are the smallest but most active party in the country and who suffered most during the German occupation are continually pressing the national government to more radical measures. For example, M. Patrascanu pressed for the passing of a law punishing war criminals and elimination of all Fascist and German elements in the Government Ministries and this law is now passed and being put into effect. At the same time the Communists are agitating for a new expropriation of what remains of the large estates, but Mr. Maniu and M. Bratianu oppose this measure as they think it would ruin what remains of the country's national economy and expropriation would give little extra land to the peasants. The calmest man in this political turmoil is the young King.



ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

Q. Am I insured in an *old* company?

A. You should be. An old company has *proved* its reliability and good management.

Q. I pay the premiums but do I get dividends — the savings effected by careful selection of risks?

A. Yes, if you're insured in Norfolk & Dedham.

Q. Where can I get all the answers to these and other important points?

A. Your own agent knows and can give you honest advice.

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ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT
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Head of Iran Called Unfriendly Over Oil

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP) — The Soviet news agency Tass in a dispatch yesterday from Tehran quoted Sergei Kavtaradze, Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as accusing Premier Mohammed Saed of Iran of being "disloyal and unfriendly to the Soviet Union" for blocking an oil concession to Russia in Northern Iran.

Tass quoted Commissar Kavtaradze as predicting that obstacles standing in the way of Russian development of oil resources in Iran "will be removed."

[The London Observer said the present Iran Government was in danger of being overthrown under pressure from Moscow because of refusal "to grant oil concessions to Russia, Great Britain and the United States for the duration of the war."]

India's '44 Exports Double Import Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — India's merchandise exports during the year ending March 31, 1944, were valued at $633,000,000 and imports of $358,000,000, the United States Department of Commerce disclosed recently, reporting that the larger portion of this business was transacted with the United Kingdom, to which Indian exports were valued at twice as much as the imports.

The United States retained its position as second largest purchaser of Indian goods during this period, but was replaced by Iran as the second largest exporter of merchandise to India.

Tool Handles Made Of Laminated Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sweden has developed a process for manufacturing laminated wood handles for various tools and implements, which may adversely affect postwar sales of American-made tool handles, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

The process employs thin sheets of knotless domestic wood which are fastened together with a synthetic resin glue and then sawed and turned in the usual way. If production of tool handles under this new method, which will begin early in 1945, is successful, importation on the domestic market will be curtailed.

El Salvador Government Ruled Unconstitutional

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30 (AP) — The Supreme Court of El Salvador unanimously declared that country's new government unconstitutional and the Court's members immediately were ordered arrested, Max P. Brannon, who had just resigned his posts as Salvadorean Ambassador to Mexico and Minister to Cuba and Santo Domingo, said Oct. 28.

The new government, established by a revolutionary triumvirate of Army colonels, is confronted with passive resistance despite the fact the Army forces merchants to keep their stores open and farmers to bring their produce into towns, Mr. Brannon said he had been informed.

This Spells Trouble—For the Japanese

Wide World from United States Navy

General 'Maps Out' Future Drives in Pacific Fighting Area

Brig. Gen. Claude Larkin, of the United States Marines, bends close over photographs made by Marine pilots on a bombing mission. Surrounding him are staff officers who helped direct the Marine air attack on Palau from this base.

De Gaulle Rule Against Arms Arouses French Underground

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP)—An incipient crisis developed today from the De Gaulle Government's action in forbidding everyone except the Regular Army and police to bear arms.

The order, apparently directed at Communist Partisan elements who have defied the Government's authority, particularly in Southern. France, met instant opposition from the influential National Resistance Council, brains of the French Underground during the German occupation.

The Council declared that the patriotic Milice (militia)—an anti-Vichy guerrilla organization largely Communistic—should be given legal status, and questioned the Government's right to decide the future of the militia without consulting the Council.

At a conference with a delegation from the Council General de Gaulle said the Government would insist that the decree be respected.

While friends of the National Resistance Council predicted manifestations throughout France against the Government's order, Gen. de Gaulle drew the Council's attention to the "importance and urgency of the rapid settlement of this problem in view of the necessity of maintaining law and order and in view of France's international position."

Gen. de Gaulle's office issued a statement asserting "the Governmnet has the strict duty to insure that henceforth no armed group should remain in liberated territory outside the army or police." The Government paid full tribute to "the fighting contributions by the militia during the liberation."

The decree offers the alternative of appearing for military training and eventual incorporation into the regular French Army. The de Gaulle statement said that members of organizations such as the militia would receive "military training to enable them in conformity with their own wishes to help in the defense of national territory."

The order presumably does not affect the French Forces of the Interior, which have been integrated—at least in theory—into the French Army.

In some cities of Southern France Communist Party headquarters have been acting as recruiting centers for the militia.

The Communist newspaper Humanite asserted that the armed bands were directing their energies against pro-German elements still committing acts of terrorism in Southern France.

Noting that most of these bands gave "fifth column" or "black market" operations as the object of their activity, the Government asserted it was determined to enforce respect for law and order, that it has the machinery for prosecuting violators, and invited Frenchmen with definite knowledge of such crimes to report them to proper authorities.

The decree lauded the work during liberation by nonregulars, franc tireurs, and similar organization, but declared "the period of insurrection is over. It is now only for the Government and its representatives in regions and departments to assure public administration in conformity with the laws of the republic, and to exercise police powers."

The announcement singled out by name the "Patriotic Militia," an anti-Vichy Franc tireur organization said to be largely Communistic, and said its members, with military training could be better able to defend their localities "in case this ever is necessary."

Way to Peace Not Found In Civil Aviation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—It would be futile to seek postwar security through world-wide control of civil aviation, a Brookings Institution survey today contended.

Urging a positive policy of cooperation among the Allied and associated nations for the maximum postwar development of international air transport, the survey author, Dr. J. Parker van Zandt, said:

"Control of international air transport alone would offer little promise of security, inasmuch as it constitutes such a minor part of the aviation industry as a whole, which is predominantly domestic."

"It would be politically impossible," Dr. van Zandt added, "to establish the necessary regulation over domestic aviation."

It also would be impracticable and undesirable, he argued, to attempt to restrict international commercial air competition by the fixing of "quotas."

"A mutually beneficial international air transport policy," he said, "would promote American travel in foreign countries."

This would, he concluded, make more dollar exchange available abroad and help advance world trade.

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Is the F. F. I. in Spain? Evidence Conflicts

By George Tucker
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

BOURG MADAME, France, Oct. 26. Delayed. (AP)—After a laborious personal inspection, I have found no evidence that Spanish battalions of the French Forces of the Interior have crossed the French border into Spain to engage troops of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Such attacks as there have been were made by local Republicans, who in the opinion of F. F. I. leaders along its frontier acted prematurely and were foredoomed to defeat.

The widely publicized battle of Figueras, in which raiders were said to have driven 25 miles inside Spain and to have liberated a number of political prisoners after engaging Franco's guards, appears never to have happened—at least from the accounts given by persons along the border.

With Philip Jordan of the London News Chronicle, I spent four days and three nights with frontier police, members of the F. F. I., and Spanish Republican leaders.

Visits Frontier

We visited every important frontier post from the Mediterranean to the very highest pass over the snow-clogged Pyrenees, and found nothing even remotely resembling reports of sanguinary guerrilla activities.

Last night I talked for more than an hour with the Supreme Commander of all Spanish members of the F. F. I. This dark, truculent little man had his headquarters in an old frame building some miles behind the frontier.

He denied that any Spaniards in the F. F. I. had crossed the border to fight Spanish troops. Two days after the frontier area was liberated, he said, all Spanish elements of the F. F. I. were withdrawn 10 kilometers behind the frontier. In my presence he issued an order withdrawing them an additional 15 kilometers in order to prevent incidents which might prove embarrassing to the French and Spanish Governments.

At the tiny frontier station of Le Perthus, which is the only entry into Spain by which any raiders could have reached Figueras, the townspeople and police were unable to account for the growing volume of rumors about a Spanish Maquis uprising.

Talk to Many

Here at Bourg Madame high in the Pyrenees, separated from Spain only by a little international bridge, leaders of the F. F. I. and Spanish Republicans deny that a single Spaniard has been sent on a foray against Spanish troops across the frontier.

Mr. Jordan and I talked to trappers, hotel keepers, woodchoppers, and barmaids as well as the rank and file of Maquis along a 100-mile stretch of frontier.

Everywhere the answer was the same—that reports of Spaniards in France crossing into Spain to fight General Franco's men were irresponsible and without substance.

It is true there are thousands of Spaniards in the Spanish frontier area of France, but these are Republicans who fled into France after General Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war to save their lives, and they cannot return so long as the present administration remains in power.

All along the way through France we picked up stories of whole camps of wounded Spaniards whose luckier comrades had brought them back onto French soil. The only wounded I have been able to find and the only ones the F. F. I. says it knows anything about are those who were wounded by the Germans in France during the fighting late in August to liberate this district.

War of Nerves

Daily radiocasts from the Free Spanish Radio, however, tell of hard fighting in the vicinity, in which Spanish Republicans are alleged to have taken four villages from Spanish regulars.

That a war of nerves does exist within Spain is evident by the presence of 25,000 Spanish troops with artillery and tanks in the area between Ripoll, Spain, and the frontier. Another Spanish division recently arrived at Organa southeast of Andorra, and the old Spanish Blue Division which fought for the Germans in Russia has been stationed at Tremp, southwest of Andorra.

It is no longer a secret that thousands of Germans in the French frontier area crossed into Spain after liberation of French areas. Three thousand alone are reported to have crossed the frontier here at Bourg Madame. Instead of being interned, these escapees were incorporated into the old German Condor Legion which fought for Franco during the civil war, and which lately has been revived. Currently the Legion is said to be maintaining garrisons at Manllev, Ribas, Vich, Grandollers, and Ripoll. It also has units attached to the Spanish Blue Division.

Reports of Clashes in Spain Studied

Since Oct. 23, the Spanish Radio at Madrid and Spanish Republican leaders in London and Paris have reported clashes in northern Spain between forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and guerrilla bands which allegedly crossed into Spain from France. A leader of the anti-Franco National Spanish Union in Paris said Oct. 25 that the outbreaks had spread even to southern Spain.

Associated Press Correspondent George Tucker went to the French-Spanish frontier to investigate these reported raids and clashes, but found no evidence that anti-Franco forces had crossed from France.

Other correspondents have talked with French Forces of the Interior men who were wounded in guerrilla battles after crossing into Spain. Mr. Tucker's story may serve to set the situation in clearer perspective but its evidence is not necessarily definitive. His report would not contradict the existence of guerrilla operations confined to Spain itself.

Borah Notes Showed Roosevelt Position

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt was quoted in personal notes of the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, as saying in July of 1939 that if war came in Europe and "if we could not do that which would avoid war, we must go in."

Senator Borah's notes were made public by his widow because, she said, of the President's references to Senator Borah in his foreign policy speech last week. Mr. Roosevelt reported that Senator Borah had said "his own private information from abroad was better than that of the State Department—and that there would be no war in Europe."

The notes dealt with a White House conference the night of July 18, 1939, on revision of the Neutrality Act.

The notes also said with reference to the President:

"He made it clear, however, that he did not minimize the fact that we might be called upon to take part in the war and that we must be prepared to take our part when the time came; that if we could not do that which would avoid war, we must go in."

British Tradition Spurns War

Wide World

London's New Lord Mayor Is Sworn

Bombs may boom and fires may flare, but the old city of London just keeps rollin' along. Here, Sir Frank Alexander, Lord Mayor-elect of London, accompanied by Lady Alexander, arrives at the House of Lords for the ceremony of being sworn in.

Leyte: How Guerrilla Band Swelled to Army Strength

Continued from Page 1

Leyte was garrisoned by the 91st Division made up of some Americans, but mostly of Filipinos.

On paper, this division fulfilled General Wainwright's order, but, unknown to the Japanese, it reformed immediately and called itself the 92d Division.

Supplies Insufficient

They had hardly enough guns for a good-sized street fight. When the Japanese moved into the Capital city of Tacloban, most of the town's population, including the Army forces, took to the hills. There was not enough food to go around.

While the Japanese ransacked homes and set themselves up in Tacloban, Colonel Kangleon was compelled to cut the number of his force to a minimum, although most of the citizens wanted to join.

He prevailed over the remainder of the Filipino population of Leyte to return to their homes and fulfill the million and one little jobs which could facilitate guerrilla operations.

Tough Going at First

At first, the going was tough. Japanese prowled around the hills searching closely for the remains of the garrison. Often it was tough going for the guerrillas, who were unprepared for anything more than small-scale lightning raids.

But fought with everything they had. Driblets of American troops who escaped from Japanese prison camps worked their way down through the islands to join the guerrilla bands.

I received firsthand information of these operations from a young second lietenant, who wandered into the officers' club in Brisbane, Australia, nearly a year ago.

He told how he had been captured by the Japanese after the surrender of General Wainwright at Bataan.

Guerrillas Aid Escape

He was put to work driving a Japanese truck in Manila.

There, Filipino guerrillas contacted him and helped prepare his plan for escape.

He slipped out of the city one night and made his way by boat and foot to join up with the guerrilla army in one of the southern Philippine islands He roamed the hills for weeks with guerrilla bands, attacking Japanese patrols which were small enough to overcome.

Arms From U. S. Subs

He watched the guerrilla bands graduate from roaming nomads with popguns to highly organized small-size armies armed with carbines. Tommy guns, and bazookas. These weapons began arriving by submarine from bases in New Guinea and Australia.

After serving with the guerrillas for many months, he was taken out of the Philippines aboard an American submarine.

Weak Radio Signal

One night, many months after the Japanese occupation, a weak radio signal reached American headquarters. It was from the guerrilla radio on the island of Hanay in the Philippines.

After that, guerrilla reports began to grow, until long daily military situation reports were being delivered to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's G-2.

As supplies began moving in by submarine in some volume, the guerrilla movement grew until hundreds of thousands were fighting throughout the Philippines. In some sectors guerrillas took control of huge sections of territory. First limited to small skirmishes, they later engaged in full-scale battles.

Japanese Seek Truce

The situation became so critical for the Japanese that they attempted to sign an armistice with the guerrilla leader.

The Japanese in Tacloban dispatched one Colonel Juan Causing, formerly island garrison commander, to the guerrilla force in the mountains in an attempt to force surrender. He remained with the guerrillas and became assistant leader.

Colonel Kangelon is a short, wiry Filipino fired with the typical fervor of patriotic Filipinos. It was easy to understand how he could continue his dramatic battle.

When I asked him whether he was happy that General MacArthur picked Leyte for his first landing in the Philippines, he replied in broken English, "Oh boy, I say so!"

Today the guerrilla job is not finished. In other parts of the island the battle goes on, and these daring heroes will continue to furnish much vitally needed information about the enemy.

British Air Council

MONTREAL, Oct. 30 (CP)—Formation of a "standing Commonwealth Air Transport Council" is desirable, it was agreed at the Commonwealth Air Conversations which have just ended here.

The Council would be for purposes of consultation and exchange of information among member states of the British Commonwealth and Empire and (apparently) would have no direct relation to the proposed International Air Authority, formation of which was also declared desirable by the delegates of eight countries who took part in the conversations.

The countries represented were Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and India.

Russia Was Abrupt

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 30 (AP)—Abruptness with which Russia decided not to participate in the International Aviation Conference at Chicago is indicated by the fact that five Russian officers and a government official bound for the conference arrived here Oct. 25.

The Russian party traveled in a Russian plane piloted by a Russian crew.

The delegation was believed to have left here Thursday for Chicago but its present whereabouts was unknown.

War Prisoners Work On Damaged Vehicles

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 30 (AP)—German prisoners and former Italian soldiers have taken jobs alongside U. S. civilians in this desert capital reconditioning Pacific battle-scarred motor vehicles for return to action against Japan.

The Nazis and their onetime Allies are kept in separate units, but they work satisfactorily with their American captors, said Capt. R. W. Mathews, commander of a Ninth Service Command repair depot.

"The Italians are the best we have as a unit," reported Capt. Troy L. Fikes, Army shop officer. They work fastest, he explained, because they want the war finished soonest.

Veto of Moscow on Air Parley Tells Firm Anti-Fascist Stand

Continued from Page 1

that it will not co-operate directly or indirectly with nations which it feels have any official taint of anti-Communism.

No Diplomatic Relations

None of the three countries named maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, although Spain and Portugal are far more anti-Russian than is Switzerland. Spain has been actively combating Communism, even going so far as to join the Anti-Comintern Pact and to send its "Blue Division" to the Russian front. Portugal has not gone so far, but the regime of Dictator Salazar has been ruthless to anyone suspected of Communist sympathies.

The Swiss position is somewhat different. Switzerland was one of the first countries to admit a Soviet mission, but later felt compelled to ask its withdrawal because of what the Swiss Government believed was the mission's interference in internal Swiss politics. Furthermore, the Swiss Roman Catholics, which make up roughly 40 per cent of the Confederation's population, are strongly anti-Communist.

Despite these facts, however, it is understood that Berne is feeling its way toward a renewal of official ties with Moscow and has gone further at this time due to its policy of maintaining strict neutrality between the Allies and the Axis. For this reason, it is not believed that Russian antipathy toward Switzerland is as strong as it is toward Spain and Portugal.

New Blow at Franco

Washington does not doubt that this latest Russian move is a new burr under the saddles of dictators Franco in Spain and Salazar in Portugal. Knowing that the Kremlin takes its likes and dislikes with a disheartening seriousness, these two leaders are undoubtedly wondering just what it all means.

The same is true of America's diplomats. They frankly admit that the move came as a complete surprise and that they are as yet unable to fathom it. They say that it might indicate one of two things: (1) a definite pointer, as suggested above, that Russia will refuse to have anything to do with countries which it considers unfriendly, and (2) a legalistic attitude on the part of the Russians who might be saying that since Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland "don't recognize us it is diplomatically impossible for us to sit down with them at a conference table."

Actually, Russia's absence from the talks is not expected to be as damaging as might be supposed. The Chicago gathering was preceded by long weeks of close and frank discussions between Russian and American experts. Therefore, the United States knows just what the Russian position is and will, so far as possible, harmonize any forthcoming agreements with that position.

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Italy Regrets Inside Control From Outside

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 30 — Next Tuesday all workers in Rome, except public service employees, "lay down their tools for half an hour, as a protest against the fact that many employers in the city have not yet paid the recently announced cost of living bonus to their employees," the London radio reported.

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 30—Italy's resumption of diplomatic relations with 19 South American republics and the Soviet Union—in addition to its recent agreement for the exchange of Ambassadors with the United States and Great Britain—is in theory at least a new and important step in Italy's path back into democratic ranks.

But tucked away in his expressions of satisfaction at international recognition, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi again made plea that Italy cannot logically have a voice in the international field and at the same time be unable to have its own way internally.

He contends that an Allied Control Commission in Rome is hardly compatable with a Count Sforza as Ambassador in Washington. At his most recent press conference here, the Premier reiterated his appeal for the status of an ally—an appeal answered in effect by United States reminders that only Congress can make formal peace.

There are three points which must be examined before it is possible to clarify even the fringes of Italy's complicated position.

1. Only half of Italy is at present liberated. The north, which is the most vigorous politically and most important industrially, is still under German control.

Automatically this gives the present regime an aura of unreality and a foundation of weakness; it is at best a stop-gap Government; it is inevitably timid and oversensitive to the future.

2. The economic position of liberated Italy is serious; not only is it cut off from its richest agricultural and industrial areas, but what remains has been blasted by the war and pillaged by the Germans. Some 22,000,000 persons are living in a territory which could never even at the best of times support them. There is want and widespread unemployment which automatically breeds social and political discontent.

Division of Control

3. There is dual control. There is the Allied Control Commission [although the middle "C" has been recently dropped, although "control" still remains in practice.] The other "control" is that of the Bonomi Government.

Two masters with their spheres of action undefined inevitably make for confusion in administration, inefficiency, and slowing down of authority at a time when vigor and bold decisions are essential.

Even in the best of times these three factors alone would make for difficulties. In these days, coupled with all other things, they make for "confusion worse confounded."

They put strains on the structure of the present Government, strains which beneath the surface are loosening joints of existing political unity. On the other side it brings Allied administrative ability and economic efficiency into dispute.

But the damage goes even further, it causes a political atmosphere in which parties of the Extreme Right and Left can play for their own ends. For the middle parties, Democratic, and Moderate, it is just tragedy.

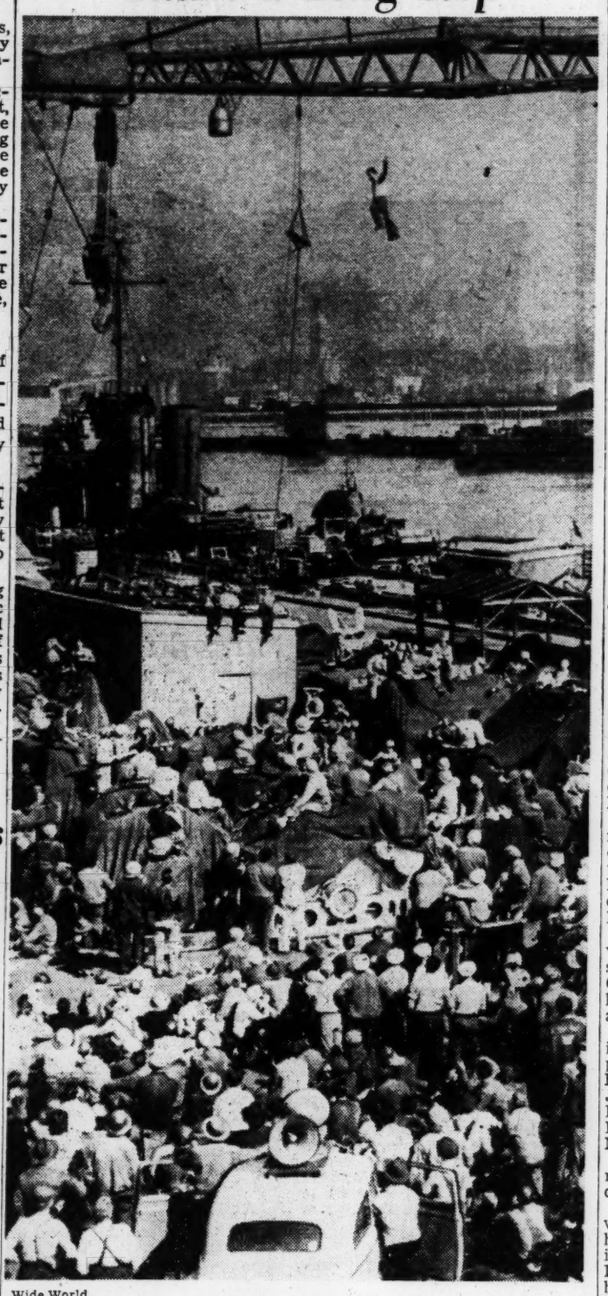
Rests on Allied Aid

The whole political future of Italy, however, hangs fundamentally upon economic issues; whether Italy can be adequately fed, and whether the wheels of industry can be got turning again.

Both these in the present destitute nature of the country must depend to a great degree on how lar teh United States and Great Britain are able, or willing to put their hands in their pockets.

Recent concessions — including restoration of "normal" diplomatic relations between the United States, Britain, and Italy are of some assistance but many Italians feel that they are only palliatives for problems which require very much greater and broader treatment.

That's a Long Step



Wide World

Serviceman at Home on Land, Sea, or in the Air

Chief Electrician's Mate F. H. Cushing, back in the United States after 18 months in the South Pacific, finds he still gets a thrill out of his old profession, that of an aerialist and trapeze performer. So, while waiting for assignment to a destroyer, he keeps a hand in the thrill business by performing for workers during lunch hour at the Todd-Pacific Shipyard, Seattle, Wash. In this photograph, the serviceman dangles from an overhead crane, substituted for the usual props.

Revision of Dewey's Address Adds New Political Issue

By the Associated Press

A revision in the original text of Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey's Seattle speech, in which he mentioned the Fair Employment Practices Committee, became a topic in the political campaign today.

Speaking in Chicago yesterday, Vice-President Wallace charged Mr. Dewey with "double talk" on the question. He said that full texts of Mr. Dewey's speech, as printed in the Memphis, Tenn., Press-Scimitar and in the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times, showed that Mr. Dewey had listed the FEPC as one bureau which had "smothered our labor relations."

Both newspapers said that their front page news stories of Mr. Dewey's speech carried a statement by the Governor urging permanent establishment of the FEPC.

Mr. Wallace said the speech, as printed in Chicago, New York and St. Louis, quoted Mr. Dewey as saying "we shall establish the fair employment practices committee as a permanent function authorized by law."

Paul Lockwood, Secretary to Mr. Dewey, replied in Albany:

"What Governor Dewey said on the radio was: 'We shall establish the FEPC as a permanent function authorized by law.' This is exactly what the Republican platform pledges, while the Democratic Party platform did not dare to mention the subject."

Reporters who accompanied Mr. Dewey recalled that the original text issued by James C. Hagerty, the Governor's Executive Assistant, included the FEPC among criticized agencies. Later, Mr. Hagerty asked that the text be corrected to eliminate the FEPC from the list and to insert the statement urging permanent establishment of the agency.

Jews Assemble For Service In Reich Territory

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—To the accompaniment of enemy shell fire an open-air Jewish religious service, the first to be heard from conquered German soil, was radiocast yesterday from near Aachen, NBC reported.

NBC said the radiocast was arranged through the co-operation of the American Jewish Committee, and was conducted by Chaplain Sydney Lefkowitz, formerly of congregation Beth-Hahavah, Richmond, Va.

NBC reporter James Cassidy, who participated in the radiocast, said the explosions heard were German shells landing a "couple of hundred yards away, and our own artillery."

A choir of more than 50 American soldiers of Jewish faith participated in the radiocast as did Roman Catholic Chaplain Edward J. Waters of Rochester, N. Y., and Protestant Chaplain Bernard F. Henry of Chambersburg, Pa., NBC said.

Chaplain Lefkowitz said the radiocast indicated "the days of darkness are passing."

Chaplain Henry said: "Naziism was never really able to crush the heart of man and remove his longing for God. In all their suffering I believe these people (the Jews) have become more keenly aware of God's eternal promise."

The remarks of Chaplain Waters were inaudible save for his concluding statement: "One of the good fruits born of this war is religious freedom of all men."

Prokoviev's 'War and Peace': Opera Preview on Two Pianos

Continued from Page 1

were the only instrumentation. But it gave a good idea of the scope and quality of the work.

The scenes included the eve of the battle of Borodino, Moscow under French occupation with Pierre roaming the streets in his futile search of opportunity to assassinate Napolean, and the final scene of the Smolensk road with the routed French Army in flight and Russian soldiers singing patriotic choruses.

This last scene is more in the nature of a patriotic oration with a rather obvious reference to present-day events. The whole problem of the libretto was very skillfully handled and keeps much of the real flavor of Tolstoy's works. This, incidentally, was also the opinion of Sofia Andreievna Tolstoy, Tolstoy's granddaughter, widely-known Tolstoy scholar and curator of all Russia's Tolstoy museums. Without hesitation one can say that into this framework Mr. Prokoviev put some of his most exquisite music.

No Dull Moments

As distinct from so many operas, the music in "War and Peace" is of uniformly high standard. There are no dull moments when you wait for the "next piece." Mr. Prokoviev appears in his work at the height of his creative career. What is particularly striking in the remarkable range and variety of this music is the moods. Mr. Prokoviev has long ceased to be the professional antiromantic he once was, but here less even than in "Romeo and Juliet" is he restricted by antiromantic inhibitions. He can be lyrically tender as in the first Natasha and Andrei meeting and tragically human as in the scene where wounded Prince Andrei succumbs at Natasha's house his thought filled with zest for life and that happiness he has found too late.

The music of the more mature Prokoviev has acquired the creative purity and spontaneity his earlier and more experimental work often lacked. His astonishing inventiveness, his lack of repetition, and his genius for avoiding the same "tricks" is clearly apparent. Whether in his melodies or fresh harmonies, often unexpected but never unpleasant—at least to the accustomed ear—or in those keen, tart Prokovievite rhythms, he always finds something new to say. Thus, three charmingly, graceful waltzes in the ballroom scene are rhythmically regular waltzes, rather Chopin-like at times, but Prokovievite both in harmony and melody.

Great Melodist

More even than in other works, Mr. Prokoviev reveals himself in "War and Peace" as one of the great melodist among the modern composerms. Often these melodies have unmistakable folksong inspiration, as for example, the soldiers' choruses. Mr. Prokoviev has indeed, despite all his cosmopolitanism and excellent English and French he speaks, deep roots in Russian soil, and one realizes today more than before that he continues more than any other Russian composer the great Glinka-Borodin-Mussorgsky tradition.

He fits more clearly into the Russian musical tradition than Shostakovitch who is outwardly far less, but inwardly perhaps much more cosmopolitan.

Or, rather, Mr. Prokoviev writes his music essentially in Russian, Shostakovich in the new language largely invented by himself. This, however, is an individual point of view which may not be shared by everybody who has studied Russia's two great modern composers.

Dies Inquiry Labels P. A. C. As Communist Spearhead

Continued from Page 1

disclosure that P. A. C., supporting the re-election of President Roosevelt is backing nine Republicans in congressional elections. Republican senatorial candidates getting P. A. C. support are Wayne Morse of Oregon, Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, and George D. Aiken, of Vermont.

Republicans supported for the House are Elmer E. Gabbard, running against Representative Andrew J. May in Kentucky, and the following incumbents, Richard J. Welch, California; Usher L. Burdick, North Dakota; Mrs. Frances Bolton, Ohio; and George D. Bender, Ohio.

In the eighth district in Indiana, P. A. C. indorsement has been given to both Charles M. La Follette, Republican incumbent and his Democratic opponent, Charles Michel, a city judge.

The two P. A. C.'s together have distributed approximately 83,000,000 pieces of literature nationally, in addition to that circulated in local campaigns, Mr. Hillman disclosed.

Defended by Hillman

Reviewing reports given a National Citizens' P. A. C. executive meeting in New York last Friday, Mr. Hillman gave the P. A. C. credit for increased registrations this year which he predicted will bring out about 50,000,000 voters, or about the same number as 1940.

The Dies subcommittee which charged that C. I. O. union members are being expelled on grounds "which appear clearly to be nothing more than their refusal to contribute financially and otherwise support the political objectives of the C. I. O.-P. A. C." was made up of Representatives Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, John M. Costello (D) of California, and Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama. The last two were defeated for renomination, partially as a result of P. A. C. activity.

"Having built their huge treasuries in Communist-dominated unions out of the willing and unwilling contributions of their members, these leaders," the subcommittee said, "are apparently convinced elections in the United States can be bought with big money, cash which they have done nothing to earn but have accumulated through levying tribute upon their subjects.

"The public utterances of the leaders of the Political Action Committee reveal their cynical contempt for the processes of democracy," they added.

Describing the methods of the P. A. C. as "something new in America history," the group charged "it is an importation of the worst features of some European systems. It is, in short, the entering wedge of a brutal totalitarianism supported by goon squads."

The Congressmen took exception to Attorney General Francis Biddle's defense of the legality of P. A. C. activities, declaring, "The evidence placed before the subcommittee convinces us that the Hatch Act and the Smith-Connally Act are being winked at by the Attorney General."

U. S. Bataan Relief to Send Group to the Philippines

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. V. H. Spensley, National President of the Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief, has received permission from the Army General Staff to send a commission of three to the Philippines with personal messages from the families of American soldiers held prisoner by Japan.

Dr. Spensley said announcement of the action was received Oct. 28 from Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry at Washington. He added assurances of full co-operation were obtained from President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth, and that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. Douglas MacArthur had given their approval.

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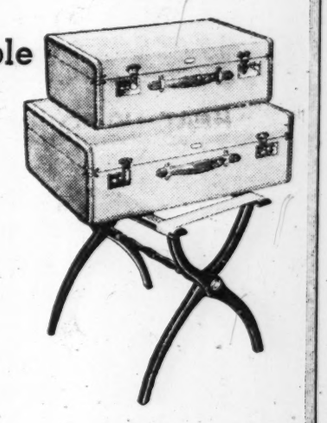
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Roosevelt Outlines Postwar Prosperity Plan

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of President Roosevelt's speech in Soldier Field Oct. 28:

The American people are now engaged in the greatest war in history—and we are also engaged in a political campaign.

We are fighting this war and we are holding this election—both for the same essential reason: Because we have faith in democracy.

And there is no force and there is no combination of forces powerful enough to shake that faith.

As you know, I have had some previous experience in war—and I have also had a certain amount of previous experience in political campaigning.

But—I must confess—this is the strangest campaign I have ever seen.

I have listened to the various Republican orators who are urging the people to throw the present administration out and put them in and what do they say?

Views Campaign

Well, they say in effect, just this:

"Those incompetent bunglers in Washington have passed a lot of excellent laws about social security and labor and farm relief and soil conservation—and many others—and we promise if elected not to change any of them."

And they go on to say: "These same quarrelsome, tired old men have built the greatest military machine the world has ever known, which is fighting its way to victory; and if you elect us we promise not to change any of that, either."

"Therefore," say these Republican orators, "it is time for a change."

They also say in effect: "Those inefficient and wornout crackpots have really begun to lay the foundations of a lasting world peace. If you elect us, we will not change any of that either.

"But," they whisper, "we'll do it in such a way that we won't lose the support even of Gerald Nye or Gerald Smith—and—this is very important—we won't lose the support of any isolationist campaign contributor. We will even be able to satisfy the Chicago Tribune."

Future of America

Tonight, I shall talk simply about the future of America—about this land of unlimited opportunity. I shall give the Republican campaign orators some more opportunities to say—"me too."

Today everything we do is devoted to the most important job before us—winning the war and bringing our men and women home as quickly as possible.

We have astonished the world and confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production—with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men—with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the seven seas—with our gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy all over the Pacific and has just driven through for a touchdown.

The American people are prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way that they have met the problems of war.

For the American people are resolved that when our men and women return home from this war, they shall come back to the best possible place on the face of this earth—to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or place of birth, can live in peace, honor and human dignity—free to speak and pray as they wish—free from want—and free from fear.

Last January, in my message to the Congress on the state of the Union, I outlined an economic bill of rights on which "a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed":

Repeats Bill of Rights

I repeat them now:

"The right of a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education."

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

Some people have sneered at these ideals as well as the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms—saying they were the dreams of starry-eyed New Dealers—that it is silly to talk of them because we cannot attain these ideals tomorrow or the next day.

The American people have greater faith than that. I know that they agree with these objectives—that they demand them—that they are determined to get them—and that they are going to get them.

The American people have a habit of going right ahead and accomplishing the impossible.

And the people today who know that best are the Nazis and the Japs.

This economic bill of rights is the recognition of the simple fact that, in America, the future of the worker and farmer lies in the well-being of private enterprise; and that the future of private enterprise lies in the well-being of the worker and farmer.

The well-being of the nation as a whole is synonymous with the well-being of each and every one of its citizens.

Now I have the possibly old-fashioned theory that when you have problems to solve, objectives to achieve, you cannot get very far by just talking about them.

You have got to go out and do something:

To assure the full realization of the right to a useful and rumunerative employment, an adequate program must provide America with close to 60,000,000 productive jobs.

I foresee an expansion of our peacetime productive capacity which will require new facilities, new plants and new equipment—capable of hiring millions more men.

Government Aid

I propose that the Government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plant through normal investment channels.

For example, business, large and small, must be encouraged by the Government to expand their plants and to replace their obsolete or worn-out equipment with new equipment, and to that end, the rate of depreciation on these new plants and facilities for tax purposes should be accelerated. That means more jobs for the worker, increased profits for the businessman, and lower cost to the consumer.

In 1933, when my Administration took office, vast numbers of our industrial workers were unemployed, our plants and businesses were idle, our monetary and banking system in ruins—our economic resources were running to waste.

By 1940—before Pearl Harbor—we had increased our employment by 10,000,000 workers. We had converted a corporate loss of $5,500,000,000 in 1932, to a corporate profit (after taxes) of nearly $5,000,000,000 in 1940.

Obviously, to increase jobs after this war, we shall have to increase demand for our industrial and agricultural production not only here at home, but also abroad.

I am sure that every man and woman in this vast gathering here tonight agree with me in my conviction that never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

Sees Rising Trade

I am confident that, with congressional approval, the foreign trade of the United States can be trebled after the war—providing millions of more jobs.

Such co-operative measures provide the soundest economic foundation for a lasting peace. And, after this war, we do not intend to settle for anything less than lasting peace.

When we think of the America of tomorrow, we think of many things.

One of them is the American homes—in our cities, in our villages, and on our farms. Millions of our people have never had homes worthy of American standards—well-built homes with electricity and plumbing and air and sunlight.

The demand for homes and our capacity to build them call for a program of well over 1,000,000 homes a year for at least 10 years. Private industry can build and finance the vast majority of these homes. Government can and will assist and encourage private industry to do this, as it has for many years. For those very low income groups that cannot possibly afford decent homes, the Federal Government should continue to assist local housing authorities in meeting that need.

In the future America, we think of new highways and parkways. We think of thousands of new airports to service the new commercial and private air travel which is bound to come after the war. We think of new airplanes, new cheap automobiles with low maintenance and operation costs. We think of new hospitals and new health clinics. We think of a new merchant marine for our expanded world trade.

Vast Possibilities

Think of all these vast possibilities for industrial expansion—and you will foresee opportunities for more millions of jobs.

Our economic bill of rights—like the sacred Bill of Rights of our Constitution itself—must be applied to all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed, or color.

In 1941, I appointed a Fair Employment Practice Committee to prevent discrimination in war industry and Government employment. The work of the Committee and the results obtained more than justify its creation.

I believe that the Congress should by law make the Committee permanent.

America must remain the land of high wages and efficient production. Every full-time job in America must provide enough for a decent living. And that goes for jobs in mines, offices, factories, stores, canneries—and everywhere where men and women are employed.

During the war we have been compelled to limit wage and salary increases for one great objective—to prevent runaway inflation.

You all know how successfully we have held the line by the way your cost of living has been kept down.

Views on Wages

However, at the end of the war there will be more goods available, and it is only good common sense to see to it that the working man is paid enough, and that the farmers earn enough, to buy these goods and keep our factories running. It is a simple fact that a greatly increased production of food and fiber on the farms can be consumed by the people who work in industry only if those people who work in industry have enough money to buy food and clothing. If industrial wages go down, farm prices will go down too. After the war, we shall of course remove the control of wages and leave their determination to free collective bargaining between trade unions and employers.

In this war, the American farmer has been called upon to do far and away the biggest food production job in history.

The American farmer has met that challenge triumphantly.

Despite all manner of wartime difficulties—shortage of farm labor and of new farm machinery—the American farmer has achieved a total of food production which is one of the wonders of the world.

The American farmer is a great producer; and he must have the means to be also a great consumer. For more farm incomes means more jobs everywhere in the nation.

Let us look back for a moment to 1933. All of us remember the spreading tide of farm foreclosures; we remember four-cent hogs, 20-cent wheat, five-cent cotton.

I am going to give you some figures of recovery—and I am sure you will pardon me if I quote them correctly.

In 1932 the American farmers' net income was only $2,225,000,000.

In 1940—a year before we were attacked—farm income was more than doubled to $5,500,000,000.

This year—1944—it will be approximately $13,500,000,000.

Certainly the American farmer does not want to go back to a government owned by the moguls of 1929—and let us bear it constantly in mind that those same moguls still control the destinies of the Republican Party.

We must continue this Administration's policy of conserving the enormous gifts with which an abundant providence has blessed our country—our soil, our forests, our water.

The work of the Tennesse Valley Authority is closely related to our national farm program, and we look toward the similar developments which I have recommended in the valley of the Missouri—in the valley of the Arkansas—and in the Columbia Basin.

And incidentally—and as an aside—I cannot resist the temptation to point to the gigantic contribution to our war effort made by the power generated at TVA and Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

Do you remember when the building of these great public works was ridiculed as New Deal "boondoggling"? And we are now planning developments at Grand Coulee, which will provide irrigation for many thousands of acres—providing fertile farm land for settlement—I hope—by many of our returning soldiers and sailors.

More "boondoggling"!

This Administration has put into the law of the land the farmer's long program of parity prices.

And we propose, too, that the Government will co-operate when the weather will not—by a genuine crop insurance program.

This Administration adopted—and will continue—the policy of giving to as many farmers as possible the chance of owning their own farms.

Aid to Veterans

That means something to those veterans who left their farms to fight for their country.

This time they can grow apples on their own farms instead of having to sell them on street corners.

I believe in free enterprise—and always have.

I believe in the profit system—and always have.

I believe that private enterprise can give full employment to our people.

And if anyone feels that my faith in our ability to provide 60,000,000 full-time jobs is fantastic, let him remember that some people said the same thing about my demand in 1940 for 50,000 airplanes.

I believe in exceptional rewards for innovation, skill, and risk-taking by business.

We shall lift production and price control as soon as they are no longer needed — encouraging private business to produce more of the things to which we are accustomed and also thousands of new things, in ever-increasing volume, under conditions of free and open competition.

This Administration has been mindful from its earliest days, and will continue to be mindful, of the problems of small business as well as large.

Hails Small Business

Small business played a magnificent part in producing thousands of items needed for our armed forces. When the war broke out, it was mobilized into war production. Money was loaned for machinery. Over 1,000,000 prime and subcontracts have been distributed among 60,000 smaller plants of the nation.

We shall make sure that small business is given every facility to buy Government-owned plants, equipment and inventories. The special credit and capital requirements of small business will be met.

And small business will continue to be protected from selfish and cold-blooded monopolies and cartels. Beware of that profound enemy of the free enterprise system who pays lip service to free competition—but also labels every antitrust prosecution as a "persecution."

This war has demonstrated that when the American businessman and the American worker and the American farmer work together, they form an unbeatable team.

We know that—our Allies know that—and so do our enemies.

That winning team must keep together after the war, and it will win many more historic victories of peace for our country, and for the cause of security and decent standards of living throughout the world.

We owe it to our fighting men and to their families—we owe it to all of our people who have given so much in this war—we owe it to our children—to keep that winning team together.

The future of America, like its past, must be made by deeds—not words.

America has always been a land of action—a land of adventurous pioneering—a land of growing and building.

America must always be such a land.

The creed of our democracy is that liberty is acquired and kept by men and women who are strong and self-reliant, and possessed of such wisdom as God gives to mankind — men and women who are just, and understanding, and generous to others—men and women who are capable of disciplining themselves.

For they are the rulers and they must rule themselves.

I believe in our democratic faith and in the future of our country which has given eternal strength and vitality to that faith.

Here in Chicago you know a lot about that vitality.

And as I say good night to you, I say it in a spirit of faith—a spirit of confidence.

We are not going to turn back the clock:

We are going forward—and—with the fighting millions of our fellow countrymen—we are going forward together.

Biddle Asks Alertness For Violations at Polls

By the Associated Press

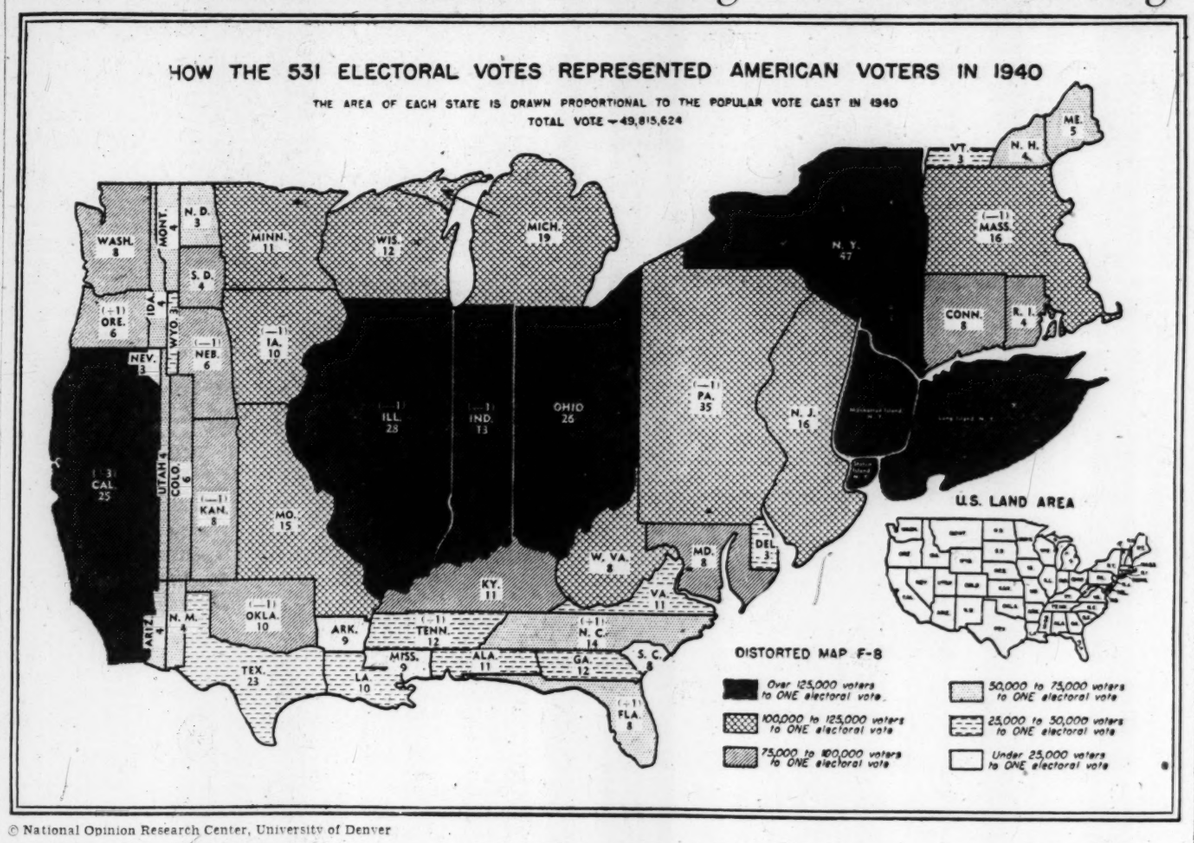
Washington, Oct. 30

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced he had told United States attorneys to keep an eye open for voting violations.

He said he told them to be especially alert concerning the handling of votes of absentee servicemen.

He said he had received complaints from congressmen and other persons concerning soldier voting and that the complaints are being sifted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Here's What an Individual's Vote Weighed in Electoral College



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Public Opinion Institute Map Distorted to Show Relative Distribution of Electoral Votes to Popular Vote

The National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver has just issued this map show how much an individual vote is worth in relation to the electoral votes cast by the several States in a presidential election. It is of value for reference in the coming election. Instead of square miles, its measurement is the number of votes each State cast in the 1940 election. For example, South Carolina polled 12,479 voters for each of its eight electoral votes in the electoral college. In the same year, more than 12 times as many voters, 148,581, to be exact, stood behind each of California's 22 electoral votes (since raised to 25). Each State has one electoral vote for each Senator and Representative. Representatives are allocated by population. Consequently the number of people who actually vote has no influence on the number of electoral votes. In practice, the proportion between the number of voters in a State and the number of electoral votes varies widely. For instance, Texas has 23 electoral votes and Illinois has 28. Yet on this map Illinois is more than three times as large as Texas because of the difference in the number of voters who go to the polls. Figures such as "+ 1" and "— 1" indicate change in a State's quota of electoral votes since 1940.

U. S. Population

Following is a table of population by states, which totaled 131,669,275 for continental United States, according to the 1940 Federal census. These figures help explain the distortion in the accompanying map of the nation's electoral college.

Alabama	2,832,961
Arizona	499,261
Arkansas	1,949,387
California	6,907,387
Colorado	1,123,296
Connecticut	1,709,242
Delaware	266,505
District of Columbia	663,091
Florida	1,897,414
Georgia	3,123,723
Idaho	524,873
Illinois	7,897,241
Indiana	3,427,796
Iowa	2,538,268
Kansas	1,801,028
Kentucky	2,845,627
Louisiana	2,363,880
Maine	847,226
Maryland	1,821,244
Massachusetts	4,316,721
Michigan	5,256,106
Minnesota	2,792,300
Mississippi	2,183,796
Missouri	3,784,664
Montana	559,456
Nebraska	1,315,834
Nevada	110,247
New Hampshire	491,524
New Jersey	4,160,165
New Mexico	531,818
New York	13,479,142
North Carolina	3,571,623
North Dakota	641,935
Ohio	6,907,612
Oklahoma	2,336,434
Oregon	1,089,684
Pennsylvania	9,900,180
Rhode Island	713,346
South Carolina	1,899,304
South Dakota	642,961
Tennessee	2,915,841
Texas	6,414,824
Utah	550,310
Vermont	359,231
Virginia	2,677,773
Washington	1,736,191
West Virginia	1,901,974
Wisconsin	3,137,587
Wyoming	250,742

British Admiral Replaced As Capital Representative

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Admiral Sir James Somerville reached Washington yesterday to replace Admiral Sir Percy Noble as British Admiralty representative.

For two and one-half years, Admiral Somerville has been in command of the British Far Eastern Fleet. He directed the Madagascar Island occupation.

Future assignment of Admiral Noble was not given by the British Information Service, which reported the arrival of Admiral Somerville.

States Figure 44,000,000 As Total Ballot

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—On the basis of incomplete registrations and qualified estimates of voters, state officials figure roughly that more than 44,000,000 persons will vote in next week's presidential election, including 3,392,000 men and women in the armed service.

This compares with the 49,815,312 who actually cast ballots in the 1940 election, but takes into account wartime dislocations in estimating the over-all decrease, despite heavy registrations in big cities.

The state officials' minimum estimate compiled by the Associated Press today was 44,102,000. This was raised to 44,637,000 when higher figures were taken into account in eight states where officials gave varying estimates. The maximum estimates, for example, added 250,000 to the vote forecast for Missouri; 100,000 to South Carolina, 50,000 each in Colorado and Tennessee; 25,000 each in Alabama, Arkansas, and Virginia, and 10,000 in New Mexico.

The vote forecasts were based on a combined estimate by these state officers of 60,766,625 registrants and other eligibles, compared with 60,576,979 estimated to have qualified for the 1940 election. These officials emphasized that official registration figures are kept only in a dozen states and that hence their estimates of eligibles must necessarily be largely guesswork. Also, final registration statistics are not available in some states until long after the election.

Some state officers said the total service vote may never be known as many states do not separate them from civilian ballots in the counting.

California and Illinois were two of the big electoral vote States which set registration records this year. Final official registrations for California totaled 4,141,331, an increase of 88,936 over the record set in 1940. The 1944 total included 2,418,965 Democrats and 1,548,395 Republicans. It excluded the service ballot applications.

An Illinois tabulation showed 4,501,554 citizens registered, including 2,080,701 downstate and 2,420,853 in Cook County (Chicago).

Officials in eight states estimated a larger vote this year than actually cast four years ago in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

The Census Bureau estimates the number of "potential voters"—citizens 21 years or age and over—at 88,600,000 this year, an increase of more than 8,000,000 in four years, with women of voting age now exceeding the men for the first time by more than 600,000. Males were computed at 44,043,669 and females at 44,662,886.

It estimated 7,860,000 males in the armed forces over 21.

The Bureau would not estimate the total vote this year, but said if there were no abnormal factors and the ratio of ballots to potential voters were the same as in 1940—62.4 per cent—the vote on Nov. 7 would be 55,327,930.

"As a matter of fact," it added, "if conditions were normal, the 1944 vote would probably exceed this figure because the tendency has been for an increasing proportion of the population to exercise the right of suffrage."

NEXT TIME I'LL TAKE CARE OF MY CAR!

• You may not have to share a bicycle to get to work. But you would be in a spot if your car wore out.

Make sure that your car is protected with the right lubricants and the right servicing to save wear and breakdowns this winter. Have it Sinclair-ized for winter now by your nearby Sinclair H-C Gasoline Dealer. Sinclair-ize includes a complete change-over to winter lubricants and other necessary winter services.

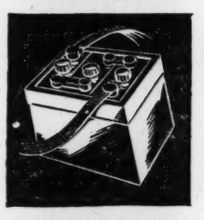
HOW SINCLAIR-IZE FOR WINTER SERVICE SAVES YOUR CAR

SAVES WEAR ON transmission and differential gears in cold weather. Summer-grade lubricants are drained out and replaced with tough Sinclair lubricants of right grade for winter.

SAVES MOTOR WEAR in cold weather—helps prevent the formation of dangerous sludge by draining and flushing crankcase—refilling with Sinclair Pennsylvania or Opaline Motor Oil—winter-grade.

SAVES CHASSIS wear in cold weather—by lubricating bearings, springs, shackles and other vital parts as your car manufacturer recommends. Front wheels protected by special lubrication.

SAVES COOLING SYSTEM by cleaning out the rust and sludge, tightening hose connections and putting in the right amount of anti-freeze.



SAVES BATTERY and helps assure fast starts. Service includes checking and refilling battery with water, checking battery connections and testing strength of battery. Spark plugs tested, too.

SAVES TIRES by inspecting for cuts and bruises and valve troubles. The Sinclair Dealer will also gladly cross-switch tires to equalize wear.

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BUY WAR BONDS

SINCLAIR-IZE FOR WINTER NOW!

My Rich Neighbors

STRANGERS IN SANTA FÉ look at the little mud houses, scattered at random over Tenorio Flat, and exclaim: "How picturesque!" They add in gloomy accents: "But aren't the people terribly poor? It must be depressing. And practically in your backyard!"

In spite of low money incomes, poverty is an idea I can never associate with my Spanish-American neighbors. Many of them own their own little adobe houses, and those houses possess a beauty for which rich men often strive in vain with the help of architects and decorators. They are indigenous.

Sun pours in through deep-set little windows. Rain purrs gently on flat roofs. The good adobe soil produces impartially corn and golden marigolds. There is room for a woman's pigment-hung clothesline and for a child's gambols. There is quiet for an old man's deep thought and the chatter of the piñon jay.

My neighbors are rich in time, that almost unrealized "Anglo" commodity. They go about their lives at an unhurried pace. Time there is for simple courtesy and flower-tending and baby-admiring and soft-voiced compassion.

They have an innate love of color and beauty. I find young Luz Apodaca, her apron under her arm after a day's scrubbing in an "Anglo" household, standing in the middle of the road where she can see the sunset-daubed mountains. As the colors turn from pink to blue to deepest mulberry, she says: "Pretty tonight."

As I stumble through unlighted Tenorio Flat on a snowy night, I collide with old Timoteo Gurulé. "Es bonita la nieve—the snow is pretty—" he remarks, unperturbed at the collision. A salmon-colored geranium blooming in an old coffee can, a flight of bluebirds, a red and yellow apron, a kitten, a baby, "es bonito," if one is old and Spanish-speaking, or "it is pretty" if one is modern and English-speaking. Over and over the words echo through Tenorio Flat: "Es bonito"; "it is pretty."

"Gracias" is another word that echoes around the little mud houses. When I ask Mr. Apodaca how his family is, he replies: "All are well, gracias." And then, without self-consciousness, he adds cheerfully: "Gracias a Dios—thanks be to God."

"Hello, Manuelito," I call to the youngest toddler in the Flat. "How are you?" So young he is that I expect no reply. But he gives me the flicker of long black eyelashes and answers sedately: "Fine, gracias; and you?"

My neighbors have an unaffected dignity. I meet Mrs. Escudero as she starts out for a day's washing and scrubbing. "Sí," says Mrs. Escudero, "I help Mrs. Smeeth house-clean four days this week. Mrs. Smeeth is so busy with her clubs and her company and her hours and hours under the hair-dryer." Then Mrs. Escudero breaks down and tells me the truth. "Maybe you noticed them, Señora, the sweaters in the window of the Emporium. Red ones and purple ones and blue and yellow! One for Pablo and one for Simón and one for Isidoro and one for Santiago. Four dollars each they cost. Mrs. Smeeth will pay me four dollars a day. I work four days."

Mrs. Escudero walks serenely toward her house-cleaning job. If she were going out to take the Governor's dictation, there could be no greater pride in her black-shawled bearing. And I know with inward chuckles that she will work four days, and four days only, no matter how long Mrs. Smeeth may have to sit under the hair-dryer. Sixteen dollars will cover the expenditure Mrs. Escudero has in mind. It would never enter her thought to work five days and have four dollars more than she needed for sweaters. She carries no umbrella for the "Anglo's" rainy day.

My neighbors are generous. When delicious odors seep out of the little mud houses, I know it is only a matter of minutes until a little girl will appear at my door. "Mamacita thought you might like some little fried pies or some cheese-stuffed peppers or some blue corn tortillas. She *wants* you to have them."

If a married son decides to bring his wife and family to the paternal home, adobe bricks soon add another room to the little mud house. There is always a corner for some homeless "old one" by the big black, wood-burning cook-stove. There is always indulgent affection and little blue shoes and little pink bonnets for motherless babies.

My own home really begins in Tenorio Flat. Far down the road I can smell the fragrance of their piñon fires. Their lamplighted windows guide me through the dark. Silhouetted against the snowy window stands old Doña Josefina in her black manta, her fingers busy with her geranium plants. Speaking of the simple joys that enrich their lives, she gave them a lovely name. "Dones de Dios—gifts of God," she called them.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Variation Is Essential

THE FACT IS, movies are not drama. They come very near to being drama, about as near as the man who missed the ferry by a few feet and hoped to make it in two jumps. Suppose a perfect machine that synchronizes speech and action in perfect reproduction, suppose another Booth in Hamlet or another Mrs. Siddons in Lady Macbeth—they simply can't be transmitted by a machine, however sublimated.

For what makes drama real, what makes the illusion complete, is the slight variation that comes with each performance. In general, the interpretation is the same, the tones of voice and the gestures are approximately the same one night as another; but there is never a complete, machinely perfect identity in tone and gesture. For one thing, twenty-four hours have elapsed; the actor is not literally quite the same person. For another, the speech (and with it the action) must be affected by the personality of the actor at the moment of utterance and by other circumstances (among them the mindedness of the audience) at any particular performance, never exactly identical with those of any other performance. "What!" you cry; "call a thing that has its ups and downs, that is only once at its best (perhaps the night you are not there) superior to one that is crystallized forever on an invariable film?" Yes, that is what I have been trying to say. Great variation, mere irregularity, is dreadful; absolute invariability is possibly worse. For the element of variety, in itself a form of human reality, is part of the illusion, helps to make the art, the likeness to truth. Uniformity is an invention, not a creation. The movie star must remain a mimic, unresponsive to his audience.—From "Pedestrian Papers," by WALTER S. HINCHMAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1928.)

Evening Sun

Boldly
You slash the sky
With sunset-colored stripes:
Outlining silver cloud-fragments
With flame.

Swept by
A rush of night,
Your flaunting splendor fades—
Leaving a humble star to light
The dusk.

ALINE POWERS FISHER

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MICHAEL'S, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: *A Drawing by Childe Hassam*

CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) was held in high esteem as an American artist. Like so many of his fellow-countrymen, he began his career as a wood-engraver in the city of Boston where he was born. But he broadened the scope of his activities after traveling abroad and studying the French Impressionists. While he acknowledged European influence in technique, he was devoted to the American scene which he painted, etched, and drew. Among his favored themes were the streets of New York, the New England countryside, and Charleston, that peerless city of the old South.

One glance at these pillars which have framed the arrival and departure of so many Southern belles attending the St. Cecilia Ball; one reminder of the wondrous delicacy of iron grilles and the slender reach of a white spire into the bland blue sky—and Charleston has taken possession of one's fond fancy.

Encounter in October

... And you will walk the autumn street,
And I who watch you must confuse
The blue wild asters and your sweet
Dim shining through their grays and blues;

And you will make a little sound
Of words upon the listening air;
(Or, on the anvil of the ground,
The leaf-light chorus striking there ...?)

And I, remembering yesterday,
And you not here, not speaking so,
Yet seeming here, in just this way,
Might suffer you to come—and go—
Unsure, forever, what I know.

DAVID MORTON

Irving Visits Barcelona in 1844

I ARRIVED HERE yesterday afternoon after a pretty hard journey of three days and a half of almost constant travelling, having only twice an opportunity of reposing ourselves from about four until ten in the evening, dining time included. A considerable part of our journey lay through very wild mountainous scenery in Arragon and Catalonia; with old picturesque towns and villages a mixture of Moorish and Gothic, and people as wild and picturesque as their scenery. Much of the country however, had the arid, sun burnt, desolate character so prevalent in the Spanish landscape. In the last two days of our journey we suffered very much from heat, but still more from dust, which in fact was intolerable. The diligence at times was drawn by eight and even ten mules, clattering along far ahead, and raising dense clouds of dust, which enveloped the diligence and entered on every side. A great part of the scanty intervals given us for repose was expended in endeavoring to cool and cleanse ourselves. I had very pleasant fellow travellers; my good friend Mr. Albuquerque who is in every respect the gentleman, and my good old crony D'Albergo di Primo, the Danish Chargé d'affaires; one of the best tempered, kindest hearted, and gayest of human beings, a man who knows everybody, of all ranks and conditions, and whom everybody likes....

We all arrived in Barcelona about five o'clock in the afternoon covered with dust, and ... had not apartments been fortunately engaged for us in the principal hotel I doubt whether any decent landlord would have given us admission. After an hour or two spent in bathing and dressing, and another hour or so in dining, I had stretched myself on a sopha and was fast asleep when I was roused by the Prince Carini, who had heard of my arrival, and had come over, between the acts of the opera, to welcome me. The opera house is nearly opposite my hotel, so in a few moments I was in the prince's box, seated beside my friend the little Princess who gave me a most cordial reception. The opera house is spacious and beautiful: far superior in size and style to any of the theatres of Madrid; the troupe is very good and the scenery, dresses &c excellent. Indeed there are two Italian operas at Barcelona, for the place is celebrated for its musical taste, but that at which I was present is the best and most fashionable. I found there all the members of the diplomatic corps who had preceded me. The French Ambassador has a box furnished him by the Municipality. I visited the box between the acts of the opera; and promised to dine with the Count and Countess de Bresson today. All that I have met seem delighted with the change from Madrid to Barcelona: and I do not wonder at it for this is really a very gay, animated city, beautifully situated with the Mediterranean spread out before it. It has the vivacity and somewhat of the air of a French town. The Rambla, a broad public walk shaded by trees, which passes through the centre of the city and is cooled by the sea breeze, is like the boulevards: always thronged; with cafés on each side. My windows overlook this promenade: and it was a most animated scene until past midnight; being a beautiful night with a full moon. There is also a noble terraced walk along the harbor, looking upon the sea which is a favorite resort after dinner. In a word, Barcelona during the present residence of the court seems like some fashionable watering place: and, in witnessing the general animation and vivacity, one would hardly believe that it is the same city which within the last two years has been the scene of repeated tumults and been twice bombarded. As yet, however, I have only glanced at the city from the balcony of my window and from a box at the opera. The ills of a city are not to be discovered at theatres and public promenades.—From "Letters From Sunnyside and Spain," by WASHINGTON IRVING, edited by STANLEY T. WILLIAMS. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1928.)

An Editor's Faith in Democracy

WHITE'S FAITH in the progressive movement was basically his growing faith in the innate decency of the average man, his confidence that the average man would act wisely and justly if given the facts. He had seen in the popularity of the muckrakers "a demand for men who will tell the facts." Americans at bottom were "a moral people, even though they are a busy people, and when they know what is good and true and worthy in government they will have it, though they may not hasten to it." ...

By 1910, the Emporia editor could have written his later definition of democracy. With changed times and changed conditions, the spirit of democracy manifested itself in various forms, but its underlying principles remained unaltered.

"Democracy is the institutionalized expression of the Christian philosophy in ordinary life—whether in social habit or commercial practice, in industrial organization or governmental administration. Of course man is not able in his present state of moral and intellectual progress to achieve really more than thirty or forty per cent of his Christian aspiration. So democracy is carrying even less than that small per cent of everyday human altruism in government or in business or in the social life of the American people.

"But in so far as governments have curbed greed, they have established some approximate of democracy. In so far as we have brought the common man into the enjoyment of many of the benefits of our civilization, giving him a high standard of living, educating his children, looking after his health, providing highways for his journeys, giving him police protection against the larcenous fellows armed with lethal weapons or with a corporation charter — in those things we have set up democracy.

"In so far as we are shortening the hours of labor of the common man and bringing to him amusements and diversions, books, music and drama which he can afford—spiritual blessings like those that once were the playthings of kings—in that much, or that little we are true to the democratic ideal.

"In so far as we are giving the average citizen opportunity and power through government to redress his wrongs, we are following the democratic vision. In so far as we are using our government as an intelligent agency for human welfare and at the same time leaving to the man of ten talents full leeway for the highest possible development of those talents commensurate with honest, neighborly, social conduct, in that far democracy is a success.

"And with all these material achievements, in so far as we have made man a free spirit—free to aspire, to protest, to follow any vision in his heart or mind and which leaves his neighbor equally free—in that realm have we planted democracy upon a firm foundation.

"Democracy at base is an attitude of mind. Its failures are obvious. But even our small and often futile democratic endeavor is worth the cost. Moreover the democratic order has upon the whole, admitting its faults, made more people happy, useful and decent than any other institutionalized system ever established by man."—From "William Allen White—The Man From Emporia," by EVERETT RICH. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. 1941.)

Indian Summer

Between
The gay chapters
Of time's burnished volume
We find that autumn left her bright
Book-mark.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

The Way of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS a scientific and sure method of attaining satisfying peace and happiness. This way is no experiment, but has been proved by millions. It is backed by the authority of the Bible, the study of which shows that the best workers and thinkers used it and recommended it to others. Those who follow this way faithfully are satisfied indeed, and all through history those who have taken the opposite path have been sadly disappointed at the last, even though at first their own way had seemed successful.

This scientific way is the way of loving and living the good and spiritual, and rejecting the evil and carnal; it is the renunciation of selfish aims and the achievement of true selfhood as the expression of Truth and Love; it is following daily the commands and example of Christ Jesus through expanding spiritual understanding so that the good works of healing may be accomplished in the Science of Christ.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 7:20), "By their fruits ye shall know them." Christian Science heals the sick and restores that which was lost, entirely through prayer, through the reverent realization of the allness of Spirit, God, and the consequent nothingness of its opposite, matter. Defending his teaching, the Master said (Matthew 12:28), "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." To those who follow this way of spiritual understanding, he said (John 14:21), "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him." Christian Scientists are finding their own harmony and joy proportionably to their obedience to their Lord's requirements, including the healing of disease, the amelioration of lack, and the liberation from bondage to sinful sense.

It is apparent that spiritual dominion is attainable by those who are willing to renounce selfish materialism and are not afraid to brave mortal opposition in order to follow the highest right. Thus they rise above the discordant pressures of many minds and conflicting personalities into harmony with the one Mind, God. They move in accord with God, and the power of infinite good moves with them.

"The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 76). Thus she points out that identification with one's real being as the idea of God, divine Mind, is the way to sinless and therefore indestructible joy. When one has discerned his genuine spiritual identity as the reflection of the one Mind, which governs and sustains all, he has found the kingdom of God and his own God-given dominion.

The declarations of man's wholeness and joy as the image of perfect Spirit have been tested and found true by multitudes. We are all created to express the loving Father's peace and harmony, for "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). Those who fully benefit by this truth are those who claim their heritage by learning to know and do the will of God in reflecting spiritual good.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 86), "A student desiring growth in the knowledge of Truth, can and will obtain it by taking up his cross and following Truth." And she adds, "No one can save himself without God's help, and God will help each man who performs his own part." The victorious way of the cross is the triumphant way which attains the crown of present and everlasting joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CAMINO DE LA VIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY UN método científico y seguro de obtener una paz y felicidad satisfacientes. Este método no es un experimento, sino ha sido probado por millones de gentes. Está sostenido por la autoridad de la Biblia, el estudio de la cual enseña que los mejores trabajadores y pensadores lo usaron y recomendaron a otros. Aquellos que siguen este sendero fielmente están de veras satisfechos y a través de toda la historia aquellos que han seguido el camino opuesto, a la postre han sido tristemente chasqueados, aunque al principio su propio camino les pareciera satisfactorio.

Este camino científico es el de amar y vivir el bien y lo espiritual y rechazar el mal y lo carnal; es la renunciación de propósitos egoístas y la obtención de la verdadera identidad como expresión de la Verdad y el Amor; es seguir diariamente los mandamientos y el ejemplo de Cristo Jesús por medio de la ampliación del entendimiento espiritual a fin de que las buenas obras de curación puedan efectuarse en la Ciencia de Cristo.

Cristo Jesús dijo (Mateo 7:20): "Por sus frutos los conoceréis." La Ciencia Cristiana cura a los enfermos y restablece lo que estaba perdido enteramente por medio de la oración, por medio de la reverente comprensión de la totalidad del Espíritu, Dios, y la consecuente nulidad de su opuesto, la materia. Defendiendo su enseñanza el Maestro dijo (Mateo 12:28): "Si yo en el Espíritu de Dios echo fuera los demonios, es evidente que el reino de Dios os ha sobrevenido." A aquellos que siguen este camino de entendimiento espiritual, él les dijo (Juan 14:21): "El que tiene mis mandamientos y los guarda, ése es el que me ama: y el que me ama, será amado de mi Padre, y yo le amaré, y me manifestaré a él." Los Científicos Cristianos están encontrando su propia armonía y gozo en la medida de su obediencia a las demandas del Señor, incluyendo la curación de la enfermedad, el alivio de la escasez y la liberación de la esclavitud al sentido pecaminoso.

Es bien claro que el dominio espiritual es obtenido por aquellos que están dispuestos a renunciar al materialismo egoísta y que no temen desafiar la oposición mortal para seguir la más alta rectitud. Así se levantan por encima de las presiones discordantes de muchas mentes y personalidades antagónicas a la armonía con la Mente única, Dios. Se mueven de acuerdo con Dios y el poder del bien infinito se mueve con ellos.

"El gozo impecable—la perfecta armonía e inmortalidad de la Vida, poseyendo sin límites la hermosura y la bondad divinas sin un solo placer o dolor corporales—constituye el único hombre verdadero e indestructible, cuyo ser es espiritual," dice Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana en su gran libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 76. Así ella indica que la identificación con el ser real de uno como la idea de Dios, Mente divina, es el camino a un gozo impecable y por consiguiente, indestructible. Cuando uno ha discernido su verdadera identidad espiritual como reflejo de la única Mente, que gobierna y sostiene todo, ha hallado el reino de Dios y su propio dominio otorgado por Dios.

Las declaraciones de la totalidad del hombre y su gozo como imagen del Espíritu perfecto han sido probadas y halladas verdaderas por multitud de personas. Somos todos creados para expresar la paz y armonía del amante Padre porque "Dios no hace acepción de personas" (Hechos 10:34). Quienes reciben completo beneficio por esta verdad son aquellos que reclaman su herencia aprendiendo a conocer y hacer la voluntad de Dios en la reflexión del bien espiritual.

La señora Eddy dice en RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROSPECCION), p. 86: "El estudiante que desee crecer en el conocimiento de la Verdad, puede obtenerlo y lo obtendrá tomando su cruz y siguiendo la Verdad." Y añade: "Nadie puede salvarse a sí mismo sin la ayuda de Dios, y Dios ayudará a todo aquel que desempeñe su propio cometido." El victorioso camino de la cruz es el camino triunfante que alcanza la corona del gozo presente y eterno.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

The Elf in the Attic

By Margaret Waring Buck
Illustrated by the Author

Creakety creak, creakety creak, squeaked the attic stairs.

Crackety crack, crackety crack, snapped the walls.

Rittely rattle, rittely rattle, clattered the windows as the wind shook them.

And scratchety scratch, sounded a little noise overhead.

She snuggled deeper into the feather bed. On these cold winter nights the house often talked, but that scratchety scratch sound—that was a new one. "I must remember to ask Peter about it in the morning," she murmured to herself.

In the daytime it was always a little warmer and the house seldom talked then. This morning it was especially bright and sunny and the only sounds to be heard were the skipping feet and merry voices of the children and the soft steps and sweet voice of their mother. The breakfast table was set beside the kitchen stove where it was warm and cosy. As Sue slid into the seat beside her brother Peter she said, "Last night I heard a scratching sound in the attic. I am not sure what it was."

Peter Guesses

"Maybe it was the white owl on the roof," said Peter.

"No, it wasn't the white owl," said Sue.

"Maybe it was the ermine that lives under the house. He might have crept up through the walls," Peter offered.

"No, I don't think he could creep up through the walls," Sue objected.

"Maybe it was Jack Frost writing on the window pane," Peter suggested.

"No, I don't think it was Jack Frost," said Sue, "but I will tell you who I think it was."

"What do you think it was?" Peter asked.

"I think it was the elf that lives in the attic," said Sue. "You remember the one that we used to see in the garden in the summer time."

"I am not sure that I saw it," Peter remarked.

"I am very sure," said Sue. "It used to sit on the mushrooms and swing on the spider webs and ring the bluebells. When it began to get cold I saw it sitting on the branch of a tree just outside the attic window. The window was open and I think it must have one inside. I'm afraid it must be hungry now."

"What do elves eat?" Peter asked.

"They eat mushrooms, acorns, nuts and seeds," Sue answered.

"Then we will take some dried mushrooms, acorns, nuts and sunflower seeds, if mother will let us, and put them on the attic floor. If they are gone by tomorrow morning I will believe that there is an elf in the attic," Peter said.

The children asked their mother and she gave them some dried mushrooms and sunflower seeds. They found some acorns and nuts that they had collected in the fall and put them all on a little plate. They raced up the stairs with the plate of food but on the landing Sue stopped and said, "Wait, we mustn't scare him. Let's go quietly."

So they tiptoed the rest of the way and opened the attic door softly. They peered in. Even in the daytime it was dark with the windows shut and the winter shutters closed.

"He might be hiding behind a trunk," Peter whispered.

"He might be sleeping in a cobweb hammock," Sue murmured, "We'll leave the food on the floor and tomorrow we will come back and see if it is gone." They closed the door gently and crept down the stairs.

It was cold again that night and Sue laid awake for a while listening to all the sounds that the house made. Besides all the sounds that she knew came the same scratching noise that she had heard the night before. "The elf must be finding the food," said Sue softly to herself.

And the Plate Was Empty

After breakfast the next morning the two children hurried up the stairs, slowing down to a tiptoe as they reached the attic door. Peter opened the door and they crept over to the plate on the floor. It was empty!

Peter picked it up and cast a wondering glance around the attic.

"Sh," said Sue, "He's very shy, we might scare him. Come away."

"Yes," said Peter after they closed the door, "there must be an elf in the attic. How I'd like to see him. Shall we take him something more to eat?"

"Every day we will take him something to eat," said Sue, very happy to have an elf to feed. And so all through the winter the children put bits of food on the attic floor and always when they went to look it would be gone.

"Isn't it interesting to have an elf in the attic?" Sue asked proudly.

"Yes, I think it is," Peter agreed.

And the little squirrel who lived under the roof thought so, too, for he had never had so much to eat in the winter before.

The little squirrel had never before had so much to eat in the winter

Mr. Walrus Joins the Toys

Here Come the Animals—2

By Philip Martin
Illustrated by the Author

The walrus is a very close neighbor of the polar bear which we published last week. He also lives in the Arctic Ocean, where he is at home along the edge of the ice fields. He is a huge animal, and wears a wrinkled, dull grayish brown coat, set off by gleaming ivory white tusks. His coloring serves as a splendid camouflage as he rests on the rocks with the herd of walrus. Fish is his favorite food, and he is very adept in finding his meals. Of the seal family, he is the largest animal. Despite his weight and clumsiness on land, he is an excellent swimmer, enjoying the icy cold waters of the Arctic.

To make the walrus, whitewood, or pine, smooth and free from knots, is excellent to work with.

The walrus is a thick, bulky animal, so let's use one-half inch wood for all three pieces of this toy.

Trace the pattern of the head and body of the walrus onto the wood; this will be the center strip of your Arctic toy.

Now, trace the sides and legs of the walrus just as carefully. As you will need two sides, you may want to tack two pieces of your wood together with brads, and cut them at one operation. Be sure to cut along the lines of your pattern very carefully so that the pieces will fit together more easily. When all three pieces are cut, glue and nail them together.

Sharp Pointed Tusks

Now run over the back and sides with fine sandpaper, until the top and back pieces fit smoothly.

By using a sharp knife, you can make a separation between the tusks by cutting out a small wedge in the center, as shown in the small side-front view of the walrus below. And, if you fold your sandpaper, you can also smooth these small edges.

To color your toy, you have a choice of oil paints, poster, or water colors. If you use oil, the walrus will first need a thin coat of shellac. After this is perfectly dry, sandpaper the surface lightly. Now you are ready for the paint. A medium grayish brown was used for our toy. After this had dried, we camouflaged our walrus by spattering very tiny specks of dull gray paint on his brown coat. But you may prefer the plain finish.

"Spatter" Painting

For this camouflaged effect, an old toothbrush was used; a drop of gray paint was applied to its bristles. Then a stick was drawn over the edge of the brush, spattering the walrus. If your brush is too close to the animal you will have not a fine sprinkling of gray on the brown paint, but heavy dots and streaks. An old piece of wood serves excellently as a testing block.

Allow the toy to dry and then paint his tusks white. Add the small black eyes, the marks around the neck and legs, and perhaps you will want, too, to include the black quill-like whiskers after the tusks are entirely dry.

Place your completed walrus beside the polar bear you made last week. These are the first two of the five Arctic animals we shall make. You may want to cut out a whole herd of walrus to play with. If you trim some of them more closely than our pattern calls for, or allow a bit more than our pattern provides, you will have a herd made up of different sizes.

(Next week we shall publish a picture and instructions for making a toy Eskimo dog. Be sure to watch for it.)

Stories of Fun and Fancy

Book Reviews

ed with all sorts of amusing ..es and bits of history is "The ..iden Almanac," a year-round ..ok of fun and facts, collected ..y Dorothy A. Bennett. It is gaily ..llustrated by Masha in a style ..at is both jolly and exceedingly ..ecorative. Some of the drawings ..re in black and white, some in ..lear bright colors.

The book has a useful index, so poems and historical notes can be easily located again. All the way from "Airplane, invention of" to "Zodiac, sun's place in," and from January all through the year a child will find suggestions for things to do indoors and out, stories to read and songs to sing. In the Christmas picture, Masha shows a group of modern children carolling by the manger (a good suggestion, by the way, for a holiday tableau), and there, with the lamb and a pet dog, is a contented cat. A wonderful bargain for $1. Published by Simon and Schuster, New York.

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat"

Cats are coming into their own this season. A lovely Polish legend tells us why the pussy cat washes himself so often. "Lullaby," the story of Baby Jesus who would not go to sleep, has been a favorite bedtime tale for many generations of Polish children. Now Josephine Bernhard, of the New York Public Library staff, has retold it for small Americans.

The gay drawings of Irena Lorentowicz, odd soft green and purple and yellow in tone, have just the needful quality of Polish peasant art to help the story keep its delightful foreign flavour. At midnight the little Jesus is still wide awake. He has had so many visitors bringing gifts. All the people in the Polish village came with the shepherds and the wise men to see the Holy Child. His mother sings, and Joseph sings, but the Baby still will not go to sleep.

Then Purry-Whiskers the kitten is asked. Such a sooty little kitten, ashamed to show himself till he has washed and washed to make himself clean. Then he purrs the sleep-time lullaby that gives the book its name. Clear type, easy to read. The music of "Lullaby" is also given. Published by Roy Publishers, a Polish press, New York, $1.

"Timid Timothy, the Kitten Who Learned to Be Brave," is a very different sort of a cat story, but a delightful picture book, too, by another librarian, Gweneira Williams. She lives in Schenectady, New York, with a houseful of cats.

Yellow-eyed Timothy looked like a brave, bold kitten, but he wasn't. His mother had to teach him to be courageous. Leonard Weisgard's pictures show his adventures at zoo and toy store. The illustrations are simply delightful and so true to cat nature. There is a charming one of Timothy, leaning slantwise against his mother while she licks the fur the wrong way over his eye. Published by Young Scott Books, New York $1.25.

Stop — Go!

"Red Light, Green Light," by Golden MacDonald, is also illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, and here again he has adapted his technique so perfectly to the demands of the story that one would hardly guess he was the same artist who had drawn the amusing animals in "Timid Timothy," or the realistic birds, so finely depicted in his own "Whose little bird am I." Here the double page spreads and the small pictures that accompany the text have a soft poster-like quality, stylized, yet conveying well the feeling of action and space in a wide landscape.

The story is simple, but from red light, green light Good Morning, when the red sun shines by the barn, to red light, green light Good Night when the traffic light glows faintly in a great empty space of night-time world, there is a poetic quality to the book that a child will understand and appreciate. A fine picture-story book for the smallest ones. Published by Doubleday Doran and Co., New York, $2.

Frances C. Darling

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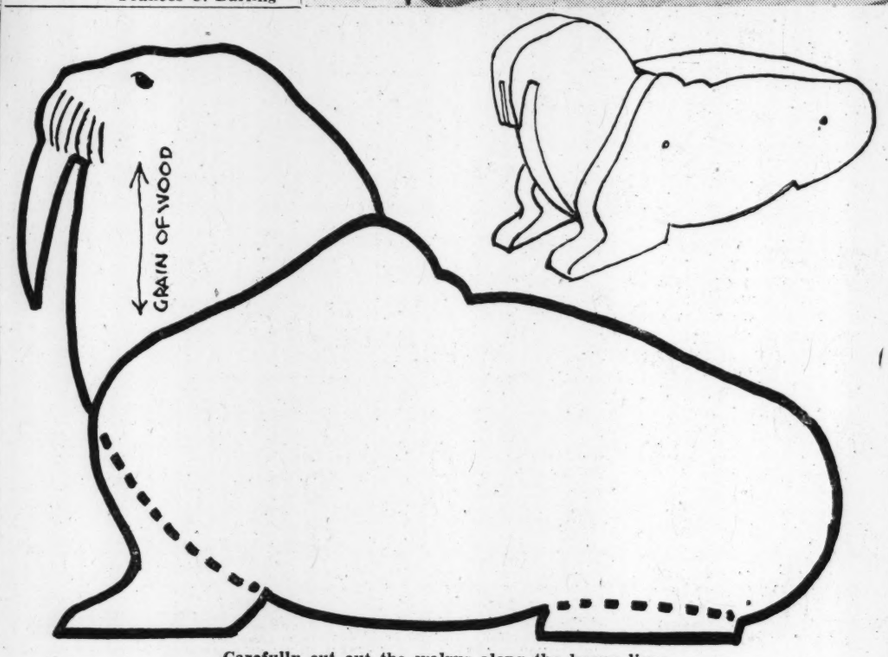


Carefully cut out the walrus along the heavy lines

Roosevelt Woos Vote Of Business

Continued from Page 1

tribution of popular votes is so uneven, and the imponderables are so great that the apparent Roosevelt advantage may be dissipated.

That Democrats themselves feel uncertainty is evidenced by the increasing likelihood that President Roosevelt will make another quick campaign trip this week into the delicately balanced Midwest, probably to Cleveland, Ohio. He is to speak in Boston Saturday night.

Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, today threw cold water on the Cleveland visit, but did not wholly close the door to it. Democratic politicians are still urging such a trip.

The President and his advisers obviously are well satisfied with his two speeches last week. At each he drew spectacular crowds.

At Philadelphia, he plainly appealed for re-election in the role of Commander in Chief.

At Chicago the night of Oct. 28, he promised a full-employment economy after the war and outlined half a dozen requirements for achieving it.

Profit System Accented

It was significant that Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago emphasized belief in private initiative and the profit system. Apparently this was to meet charges of "Communism" hurled by opponents.

Mr. Roosevelt, on the New Deal ticket, was assuring voters of his conservatism, while Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on the G. O. P. ticket was assuring voters in his Los Angeles and San Francisco speeches 'pledging enhanced social security) of his liberalism.

A poll of political correspondents on the Roosevelt special train gave the Democratic candidate an average of about 53 per cent of the popular vote; Governor Dewey 47.

Translated into Electoral College terms, such a popular vote would mean a much more one-sided result.

However, most forecasters hedged their comment. They agreed with Mr. Roosevelt that "this is the strangest campaign" they had ever seen.

Reasons for Uncertainty

Here are the reasons:

1. A wartime Commander in Chief is running for re-election.

2. For the first time in history, a President is seeking a fourth term.

3. Eleven million men are in the armed services, half overseas, believed favoring President Roosevelt but outside all public-opinion polls.

4. Newest and most energetic factor on the Democratic side is the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee group, which is not a member of the Party.

5. Some 5,000,000 migrant workers are away from home, with their registration an uncertainty.

6. Such statistical uncertainty over the mere size of vote that the Gallup Poll has jumped its estimate from 39,500,000 to 47,000,000 in four weeks.

7. Uncertainty over the effect of recent military victories, which might be argued to aid either side.

8. Uncertainty over the "Willkie Republican" and independent vote on the international issue.

Both Parties Hopeful

These elements must be weighed in any appraisal. Both parties profess to get encouragement from them.

Democrats see an advantage in their favored position as war leaders, the international prestige of Mr. Roosevelt, the votes of an expanded bureaucracy, the big city registration figures, and the energy of the C. I. O.-P. A. C.

Republicans pin their hopes on farm defection from Mr. Roosevelt, the youth and vigor of Governor Dewey, the accumulated irritation of mistakes over 12 years, and voter resistance at the prospect of seeing the same old faces in Washington for another four years.

Here is the poil of the 39 correspondents on the Roosevelt train.

In personal preference, 28 favored Roosevelt, 11 Dewey. Four have changed since the campaign began, all from Dewey to Roosevelt.

Result of Poll

As to the result, 37 indicated they expected Mr. Roosevelt to win, two thought it a toss-up.

The poll was made by Don Prior of the Columbia network. He made two previous polls of reporters covering the Dewey train.

On the first poll, 32 thought Roosevelt would win, 11 Dewey. On the second poll, 40 thought Roosevelt would win, 10 Dewey.

The great Chicago Stadium was packed with approximately 110,000 persons, and thousands more waited outside Saturday night as President Roosevelt's cavalcade drove into the floodlighted interior and stopped on a raised ramp in the middle. The President spoke from his seat in an open car.

60,000,000 Jobs

Sixty million jobs, he said, would be needed to give the country full employment after the war, and this could be done, he said, with the same bold teamwork of business, farmer, and worker which had overcome war obstacles.

He pledged himself to support a high-wage and farm-price economy, and advocated for business a tax change based on an accelerated rate of depreciation to encourage new equipment.

He hopefully cited a demand for job making, homes, and higher standards after the war.

"We shall lift production and price control as soon as they are no longer needed," he promised.

"I believe," he said at one point, "that private enterprise can give full employment to our people."

Spain's Olive Oil Out 150,000-220,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Spain's olive oil trade estimates the 1944-45 production at from 150,000 to 220,000 metric tons, and supplies of sulphur oil will be obtained amounting to about 10 per cent of the volume of edible oil, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Dewey Charges Opponent Claims Credit Due U. S.

Continued from Page 1

promise that he can make good on his high-sounding pledges."

Promises by Dewey

The Republican nominee's own words, touching on these two subjects, are these:

"Your next President will never use his office to divide one part of the American people from another part of the American people, to set labor against agriculture or business against labor or any one section against any other section, and he will never use his office to claim personal and political credit for the magnificent achievements of the American people or for the sacrifice of their sons."

Although his full schedule has not been announced, Governor Dewey will be active right up to Election Eve, when he will deliver a studio radio address, probably in New York. Following his stops in Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester, he is due to arrive in Boston at about 4:15 p. m. for his speech there the night of Nov. 1. Further, Connecticut and New Jersey both will see him before he pulls up in New York City for his climactic Madison Square Garden rally Saturday night, Nov. 4.

Enthusiasm Spreads

His week-end, off-train extemporaneous speech at Utica, N. Y., saw Governor Dewey pounding home his case against a fourth term for the New Deal in high spirits and enthusiasm — a mood which is noticably catching with his audiences.

He attacked the "quarreling, chaos, bungling, and confusion in Washington" and declared that as compared with the constructive program he has been unfolding, Mr. Roosevelt has offered nothing but praise for his Administration and its failures.

He is giving renewed emphasis to his contention that a competent, unified government can bring even swifter victory, and that on his part he now has presented to the country a detailed, careful, and constructive program for the future of the United States.

Major Points at Utica

His Utica appearance was a characteristic impromptu Dewey speech and embodied many of the points he is making informally, apart from his major addresses.

"I have listened to my opponent with care and read his speeches when I could not hear them," he declared.

"I have not found one single constructive suggestion for the future of our country in any one of those speeches.

"The New Deal is simply sitting comfortably by the fireside gazing at the past and admiring its own failures. Instead of a program for the future, we get nothing but praise for itself.

"President Roosevelt was the author of the theory on which his Administration has operated from the beginning—the theory that 'our industrial plan is built.'

"Shall we have an administration that does not believe in this country or one that does?

G. O. P. Program

"Here are a few of the things I want to do first when the Republican Party takes office next January:

"1. I want to start rewriting the laws which are now choking little business to death and making it impossible to run a business in the country.

"2. I want to start revising the tax structure so that our job-making machinery can go to work, so that there will not be 10,000,000 unemployed at the close of the war, all over again. In fact, the need is so clear that the New Dealers themselves are saying that their tax program is a mess.

"3. I would like to start the greatest housecleaning in history in Washington. You may take your choice on whether we start with Madam Perkins or Harry Hopkins, or perhaps you like Ickes best.

"I propose that we bring to an end government by quarreling, epithet, and abuse, and set about to unite the people—and that by the next President working with Congress so that a lasting peace can be achieved which will forever guarantee that war shall never again come to our people."

Kress Gives Art To National Gallery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A large collection of rare Italian art has been given to the National Gallery of Art by Samuel H. Kress of New York.

The collection consists of 71 paintings and 25 pieces of sculpture. Among world-famous works in the collection are the Raphael painting of Bindo Altoviti; the Domenico Venziano St. John in the Desert, a fifteenth-century panel; the bust of Lorenzo the Magnificent by Verrochio, and marble busts of the Christ Child by Desiderio da Settignano and the youthful St. John by Antonio Rosselling.

David E. Finley, Director of the Gallery, said the gift, the third large donation by Mr. Kress and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, will make the National Gallery's collection of Italian art one of the most comprehensive in the world. It is rivaled, he said, only by the four leading European collections in Florence, London, Paris, and Berlin.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia
Victoria
Geelong: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

United States
California
Carmel: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Kernville: Odd Fellows Hall, 2 p. m., Nov 5.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 6.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Notice in Oct. 28 Sentinel withdrawn.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, corner Maplewood, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Notice in Oct. 28 Sentinel withdrawn.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Idaho
Boise: Boise High School Auditorium, Tenth and Washington Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Caldwell: High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 5.
Pocatello: Church Edifice, Hayes and Bonneville Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Illinois
Belvidere: Church Edifice, 318 North State Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, Church and William Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Galesburg: Beecher Chapel, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Maywood: Church Auditorium, Second Avenue and Pine Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Urbana: Urbana High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Indiana
Bloomington: Music Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Hobart: Legion Hall, Second and Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Lafayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Vincennes: Fortnightly Club, North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Kentucky
Ashland: Church Edifice, 311 Seventeenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Massachusetts
Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Ayer: Church Edifice, Pleasant Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Concord: Church Edifice, Lowell Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Michigan
Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Nov. 5.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Ionia: Jefferson School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Montana
Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, Park Drive and Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Helena: Consistory Shrine, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

New Jersey
Cranford: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Elizabeth: Elizabeth Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.
Englewood: Engle Street Junior High School, 11 Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

New York
Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9.
Bay Shore: Church Edifice, Lawrence Lane, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street near Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Music Hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 9.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Peekskill: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Port Washington: Masonic Temple, Haven and Franklin Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Troy: Masonic Temple, 19 Third Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Ohio
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Lake Avenue at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Forrestville (auspices Society, Tobasco): School Auditorium, Anderson Township School, Ohio Pike, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Gallion: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Tiffin: Masonic Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Troy: Edwards School Building, West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Oregon
La Grande: State Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
McMinnville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Salem: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and D Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Virginia
Arlington (First Church): Claude A. Swanson Junior High School, 5800 North Washington Boulevard at Patrick Henry Drive, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Washington
Centralia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9. Radiocast Station KELA, 1470 kilocycles.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 8.
Seattle (Eleventh Church): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Tacoma (First Church): Temple Theater, 49 St. Helens Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Yakima: Church Edifice, Naches and A Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

West Virginia
Bluefield: West Virginian Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Wisconsin
Jefferson: Elementary School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Waukesha: Congregational Church, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAK, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Central States
Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 5, 19. Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 5, 19. Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Canada
Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 12, 26. Dec. 10, 24.

Territories
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

Kalinin Regaining Lead In Russian Flax Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Kalinin, Russia, is well on the way toward regaining its place as one of the largest flax-growing areas of the world with the planting of 400,000 acres of flax for the 1944 season in fields which had been laid waste by the ravages of war and quickly rehabilitated after the invaders were repelled, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Leyte Liberation Virtually Completed by MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

the liberation of 1,500,000 Filipinos on the two central Philippine islands was virtually completed. The native children were back at school. Their lives rapidly took on a degree of normalcy.

General MacArthur announced that his men controlled 1,800 square miles on Leyte alone and that the remaining enemy garrisons on Leyte and Samar were isolated and helpless.

They can be "destroyed at will," he said.

An unconfirmed Tokyo radiocast heard in Melbourne said 40 American transports convoyed by cruisers and destroyers were sighted Oct. 29 heading for Leyte, and added: "The battle for the Philippines is about to begin in earnest."

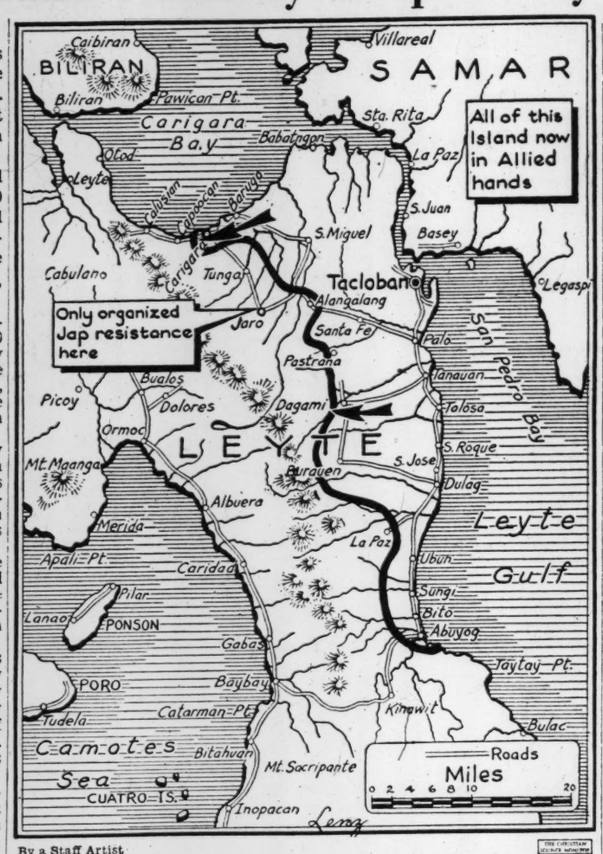
American 1st Cavalry troops, by seizing Carigara town on Carigara Bay, have eliminated the enemy's only effective point of reinforcement for the Leyte Valley, which has been bottled up by the Yanks with brilliant guerrilla aid.

All organized resistance in the valley appeared to have ceased after last-ditch stands at Cavite bridge and the Dagami road junction were crushed by American tanks, artillery, and bayonets.

The American 24th Division was preparing for a knockout blow against a small Japanese infantry force at Jaro, on the main valley road four miles southwest of Cavite Bridge, but most of Gen. Shiro Makino's 16th Division was scattering into the hills.

Motor patrol-torpedo boats patrolling Ormoc Bay on the west coast of Leyte attacked barges which the Japanese were believed using in attempts to withdraw from that side of the island.

A considerable enemy stronghold remained on the western side, and it was likely that Japanese troops fleeing the east-central zone before General MacArthur's men might try to escape by way of Ormoc. PT-boat commanders reported sinking barges loaded with enemy troops.



By a Staff Artist

Resistance on Leyte Cut to One Point

Resistance on Leyte Island in the Philippines is reported at an end except at one point. Black line shows approximately the position of such battlefront as there is. Most of the Japanese had split up into disorganized bands, holding out in the hills to the northwest.

Pacific:

Jap Losses Rise To 58 Warships

The third and seventh United States Fleets sank or damaged 58 Japanese warships in the second battle of the Philippine Sea.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has reported the first details of the three related actions which were fought in the early days of last week, and which cost only six American vessels.

Admiral Nimitz said that the toll of enemy ships in the second Philippines battle was 24 ships sunk, including four carriers and two battleships; 13 so severely damaged they may have sunk, and 21 damaged.

"Amplifying reports, although still subject to revision as more information is received, indicate an overwhelming victory," the Admiral stated in an 1,100-word communiqué, his first since he received preliminary figures.

Not more than possibly two Japanese warships escaped destruction or damage in the three phases of the battle.

The Nimitz communiqué listed 58 to possibly 60 ships in the three Japanese forces."

More ships were sunk and damaged in the battle of Jutland in World War I, but there the losses were nearly equal, whereas in the Philippine Sea all three Japanese forces virtually were wiped out, but the United States forces were only lightly hurt.

The British lost 14 ships sunk at Jutland; the Germans 11. Twenty-eight British ships and 22 German ships were damaged. This total of 75 sunk or damaged exceeds by 10 the total of 58 Japanese ships sunk or damaged, six American ships sunk and the Australian cruiser H. M. S. Australia lightly damaged, in the Philippine engagement.

Churchill Glories In U. S. Navy Smash

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 30

Prime Minister Churchill sent his congratulations to President Roosevelt "on the brilliant and massive" American victory in the Philippines.

The text of the message issued from No. 10 Downing Street:

"Pray accept my most sincere congratulttions which I tender on behalf of His Majesty's Government on the brilliant and massive victory gained by the sea and air forces of the United States over the Japanese in the recent heavy battles.

"We are glad to know that one of His Majesty's Australian cruiser squadrons had the honour of sharing in this memorable event."

Western Front:

4 Holland Pockets Battered by Allies

The German stand in the southwestern low lands had been cut into four dwindling pockets and German forces below the Meuse River were disintegrating under a concentrated air attack and the drive of Allied armies racing to the Moerdijk escape bridge only six miles away.

The four pockets were below the Meuse where the chief resistance center of Breda had been taken; on Beveland Island; on flooded Walcheren Island, virtually cut off by a Canadian drive to within 3,000 yards of the causeway connecting with Beveland; and a tiny six-mile-long, four-mile-wide corner of Belgium south of the Schelde.

The drive across the flooded lowlands, laced by canals and dikes, in the campaign to clear the Schelde approaches to the Allied harbor of Antwerp, was gaining momentum and approaching a conclusion after some of the most difficult fighting of the war.

On Walcheren, the remnants of German forces were fighting from islands within the island—bits of land and raised dikes around the principal cities of Flushing and Middelburg which stood above the flood waters loosed by Allied bombing of the sea walls. The Germans admitted many of their guns were under eight feet of water.

The German High Command said other Canadians, after a violent artillery bombardment, had launched a major attack on Dunkerque, a remaining coastal pocket in France, and had achieved a "temporary" penetration.

Canadians and British fighting westward on Beveland north of the Schelde had taken the chief center, Goes, and pushed through Heinkenszand to within 3,000 yards of the causeway to Walcheren, virtually cutting the connecting link. They had captured nearly 4,000 of the 11,000 garrison on the two islands.

Below the Schelde, they had driven south until they had pushed the Germans entirely out of Holland into Belgium, where the Germans held a six-mile coastal strip northwest of Brugge, including the towns of Knocke and Heyst, and running inland four miles to the town of Sluis. Cadzand, Zuiddzande, and Retranchement were captured. Only a few hundred Germans remained here after the capture of 6,000, 500 of them taken Oct. 29.

To the east, a four-day German counterthrust by two armored divisions, supported by tanks, planes, and much artillery, had gained headway, but it was too late to be of great aid to the remnants of 40,000 German troops being pushed against the Meuse.

This thrust, from between Venlo and Roermond against the British Second Army's east Holland front, had swept through American-held Meijel and Liesel, progressed some 4,000 yards from Meijel toward Asten, and reached the vicinity of Nederweert, only two miles from Weert.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Capture Junction of Csap

Russian troops which fought their way 50 miles across mountainous eastern Czechoslovakia on Oct. 29 occupied the strategic junction of Csap (Cop) on the upper Tisza River, cutting the enemy's last rail escape route out of northeastern Hungary.

A Berlin announcement said that other Soviet troops attacking in western Latvia had penetrated to the Priekule area, 20 miles southeast of the Baltic port of Liepaja, and had captured Auce, communications center, 70 miles east of Liepaja.

Moscow's communiqué did not confirm the two-day-old Latvian offensive aimed at wiping out 100,000 Germans pinned against the sea, nor did it mention the German East Prussian front where Berlin said the costly battles of attrition had slackened.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's specially equipped Fourth Ukraine Army, in reaching the great Hungarian plain after a thrust from Poland through the snow-capped Carpathian Mountains, freed the last bit of the 4,886 square miles of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia, wheeled westward into neighboring Slovakia, and raced along the Tisza River in an effort to trap numerous Axis divisions fighting in eastern Hungary.

General Petrov's troops already had linked up with units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army and attached Romanians who were fighting a stubborn series of battles in the area of Myiregy-Haza, big Hungarian city 38 miles southwest of fallen Csap.

Csap, on the prewar Czechoslovakian-Hungarian frontier, is a junction of the Lwow-Budapest railway and an east-west line running through Czechoslovakia and northern Hungary. Its capture represented a 13-mile advance from Ungvar, former Ruthenian capital taken Oct. 27.

A midnight bulletin said the Russians seized Csap after a day of street fighting in the town during which hundreds of Germans were killed and 35 guns, 53 mortars, and 87 machine guns and other equipment captured.

Moscow dispatches, bearing out Berlin reports of stubborn Axis defenses, said the Russians had to attack seven-foot-thick steel and concrete bunkers on the approaches to many villages in East Prussia.

Italy:

Allies Gain In Mountains

American and British troops of the Fifth Army have made new gains in the mountains southeast of Bologna, Allied headquarters announced.

The Allied communiqué noted an improvement in weather conditions which have impeded progress of the British Eighth Army and the Americans in northern Italy, but swift running streams and wide flooded areas due to recent rains kept the opposing armies still bogged down in the mud.

Air Over Reich:

RAF Bombers Blast Cologne

A British Air Ministry communiqué says Mosquitos of the RAF bomber command made two separate attacks on Cologne the night of Oct. 29. Fires started in previous attacks were still burning.

Intruder aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked airfields over a wide range. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

China:

Chennault Acting U. S. Commander

As senior-ranking officer in the China theater, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force, is serving as acting commander until Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer arrives to take up his new post as commander of American forces in China, official quarters disclosed.

Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command announced in Kandy, Ceylon, that some combat units in almost continuous service for nine months had been brought up to strength "for the next phase in opening a land route to China." He confirmed the opening of a "new drive" in the theater and said Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, just removed of his three commands, had planned the campaign.

Greece:

Britsh Take Kozane After Sharp Battle

British troops have captured Kozane, 58 miles southwest of Salonika, after the first sharp battle with retreating Germans in northern Greece, Allied Headquarters announced Oct. 30.

The Allied communiqué said casualties were inflicted on the Nazis in a fight west of the town, which is 40 miles from the Yugoslav border and is on one of the main escape routes for the Germans.

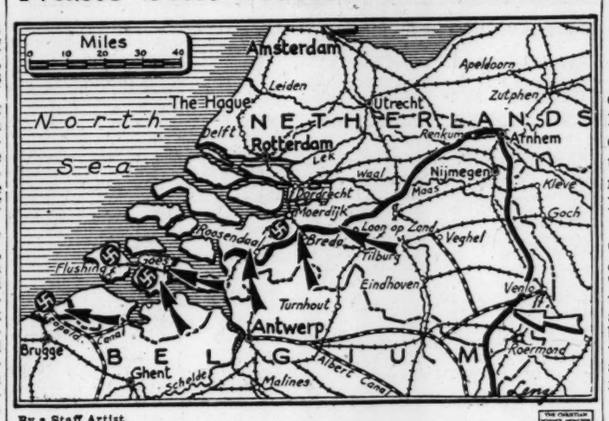
Yugoslavia:

Partisans Reach Zagreb Outskirts

Yugoslav Partisan troops have reached the outskirts of Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second city and capital of Croatia, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced in a communiqué.

The radiocast, which said most of Slavonia in northern Yugoslavia had been cleared of the enemy, reported the capture of Visegrad, 40 miles east of Sarajevo.

Nazis Still Resist in Holland



By a Staff Artist

German Positions Hit With Heavy Air Blows

Swastika flags show four pockets of German resistance still left in Holland and Belgium. German forces in this sector were reported to be disintegrating on concentrated air attacks, although one German counterattack, shown by white arrow, has gained some ground farther to the southeast.

Story Is Just Told How RAF Bombed French Out of Prison

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP) — A jail delivery by air which saved about 100 French patriots from almost certain execution at the hands of the Germans at Amiens last February has been revealed by the Air Ministry.

Two squadrons of RAF Mosquito bombers participated in the daring and spectacular operation. Through arrangements made with the French Underground, help was awaiting the prisoners when they broke through the holes blasted by the bombers in the prison walls and streaked across snow-covered fields.

RAF crews were briefed with minature models of the prison, a building set in a courtyard surroundedby 20-foot walls three feet thick.

While one wave of Mosquitoes blasted the northwest and northeast walls, the second wave puverized a wing of the building which was known to house the German guards.

The bombers and their escorting fighter planes streaked away after the attack, but their leader, group Capt. P. C. Pickard, pilot in the motion picture, "Target for Tonight," lingered behind to view the results of the aerial jailbreak and was shot down, the Ministry reported. Another bomber and two of the fighters also were lost.

It is known that a great percentage of the French prisoners, most of whom had been imprisoned for helping Allied fliers shot down over France, escaped, but some were killed by German troops and others were unavoidable casualties of the bombing.

Commons Waits Churchill Talk

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill is expected to take a direct hand tomorrow in steering through the House of Commons a measure to extend the life of the present Parliament for another year and to end any immediate prospects of a wartime general election in Britain.

The Prime Minister told the House last week that he would move the second reading of the prolongation of Parliament bill, and added:

"Naturally, in moving a bill of such vital consequence to our lives, I shall feel it my duty to make a few introductory remarks which may be of general interest."

This will be the first time that Mr. Churchill has taken a personal hand in steering the bill through the House, having left the task in previous years to the Home Secretary. It has been nine years since Britain has had a general election.

With the election bill still pending in Commons, rumblings of political activity were heard over the week-end as Mr. Churchill—in his role as leader of the Conservatives—named Ralph Assheton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to be the Party's new organizational chairman.

At the same time Labor Party leaders held a series of meetings designed, in part, to determine the attitude of its members in the Churchill Cabinet toward the political truce.

India's Aid to Allies in War Symbolized by Special Honors

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The contribution of India to the war effort of the United Nations was impressively symbolized in a military pageant which has just taken place against the background of the mellow red walls of Delhi's old Mogul fort. The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, presented four Victoria Crosses and one George Cross won by Indian soldiers.

Those present included high military leaders, among them India's Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the Southeast Asian Supreme Commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten, and a number of United States Generals as well as members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and other officials, and thousands of general spectators.

Long Parade

One of the recipients was a boy of 19, youngest V. C. of the war, another, a tall-bearded Sikh, was in green jungle battle-dress, while a third belonging to a Gurkha regiment not yet recovered from his wounds was brought forward in a wheeled chair to receive the honor conferred on him.

Two of the awards were posthumous and the two widows, one a Punjabi woman veiled from head to foot in long white burva, and the other a little Madrasi woman in a red and gold sari, were led forward to receive them.

After the presentations a long parade marched past the Viceroy's saluting base in columns of three to the music of an Indian pipe band. The ceremony was one which will long be remembered by those who saw it.

The Indian Army now stands at 2,000,000, but the recruitment of tens of thousands a month is required to maintain it at its present level. Lieut. Mark W. Clark's recent tribute to the high qualities of Indian troops is much appreciated here.

This month Indians joined for the first time with the United Kingdom and the Dominions in celebrating Navy Day and will have its own Navy Day on a different date in the future. Demonstrations and processions took place in all principal ports. The Royal Indian Navy is now 20 times as strong as at the outset of the war.

In a radiocast General Auchinleck referred to the fact that Indian ships had been in action all over the Seven Seas and described their work in helping defend India's shores and keeping ports open, in participating in convoy escort, in fighting Axis submarines farther away, and harrying Japanese along the Burma coast.

General Auchinleck said he would like to see India "becoming Navy-conscious and 'sea-minded' as befits a great nation with such a great length of coastline."

Expansion of Industry

Turning to India's industrial war effort, one finds that the fifth year of war has been one of steady expansion all along the line. The number of ordnance factories is three times that of 1939, while there has been a sixfold expansion in staff and labor force, apart from the large number employed in connection with the production of components of armament stocks in railway and trade workshops.

Thousands of magazine tools and other items have been imported to carry out various expansion plans, and India's own resources have been used to the utmost.

In spite of the coal shortage steady progress has been made in the production of special kinds of steel, and there have been important developments in other metal industries.

One of the outstanding achievements of the past year was the construction of an Admiralty floating dock which ranks among the largest in the world, and another order for a dock of the same type is reported to be well in hand.

Distribution of Coal

Vigorous measures are now being taken by the Indian Government to cope with the coal shortage which has been mainly due to greatly increased demand combined with difficulties in labor supply.

An organization has been set up to control the production and distribution of coal, and large orders have been placed abroad, particularly in the United States, for stocks and machinery.

There have also been considerable developments in the aircraft industry and shipbuilding, and the ship-repair industry.

So far the aircraft industry has been mainly concerned with repairs, although one unit is engaged on the assembly of aircraft. Hundreds of ships have been built during the past two years, while the tonnage of ships repaired exceeds 26,000,000 tons.

Japanese Warships Listed

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 30 (AP)—Japanese ships which engaged in the Battle of the Philippines Sea, as listed today in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqué, are described as follows in Jane's Fighting Ships:

Battleships

	Built	Tonnage	Speed Knots	Armament
Haruna	1915	29,330	26	8-14" guns, 16-6", 8-5", 4 torpedo tubes
Kongo	1913	29,330	26	8-14", 16-6", 8-5", four torpedo tubes.
Nagato	1920	32,720	23	8-16", 8-5", 20-5.5", four torpedo tubes.
Yamashiro Class (2)	1917	29,330	23	12-14", 16-6", 8-5"
Ise Class(2) (With flight deck aft)	1917	29,990	23	(Converted battleship; no data)

Yamato and Mushashi, new, no data; probably 45,000 tons, speed 30 plus knots, heavily armed with 16-inch guns and heavily armored.

Cruisers

Kiso Class (3)	1920	5,100	34	7-5.5", 2-3", eight tubes.
Mogami Class (3)	1935	8,500	33	15-6.1", 8-5", 12 torpedo tubes.
Atago Class (4)	1932	9,850	33	10-8", 4-4.7", 8-47-mm. antiaircraft.
Nachi or Nati Class (2)	1928	10,000	33	10-8", 6-4.7", 8-47-mm. antiaircraft.
Tone Class (2)	1937	8,500	33	8-8", 8-5" antiaircraft 12 torpedo tubes.
Noshiro Class (2)	New, no data			

[The communiqué also listed, without giving the class, two heavy and two light cruisers. Among them were believed to be ships of the Agano class, new vessels for which there is no data available, and of the Natori class, which has the following specifications: Built 1922, 5,170 tons, 33 knots, seven 5.5-inch and two 3-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes.]

Carriers

Zuikaku (1)	1939	20,000	30*	12-5" guns and 60 aircraft.

Three light carriers of the Ghitose and Zuiho classes, for which no data available. They are believed to have been probably 10,000-ton craft of more than 30 knots, with 30 to 35 planes' capacity.

In addition, there were 26 or 27 destroyers involved, making a total of 59 or 60 warcraft in the attacking force, of which 58 were sunk or damaged.

*Plus.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HARVARD man, College Law and Business Schools, 30 years old, employed for past two years as production manager, wants to be "son" to a "father" who is sole owner-manager of a manufacturing concern and who wants to "father a son" who is willing to give his entire training ability and enthusiastic loyalty in return for a chance to learn, carry on and own the business. Box N-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GRADUATE engineer with training and experience in refrigeration and air conditioning seeks position in field engineering or market research. Box T-16, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARY, young man, alert, college; executive, responsibility; deferred; $50.00. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nurse, practical (Christian Scientist), experienced, desires case; excellent shopper and manager; willing to assume 18-hr. duty; best references. Call EM 4677.

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Large factoring organization desires Massachusetts resident in its new business department; knowledge of factoring preferable; liberal compensation; your reply in detail about yourself and your experience will be kept confidential. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTO PARTS CLERK

Opportunity for high school graduate to learn business, essential industry; experience not necessary. TRANSIT BUS SALES INC., 60 New Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.

GENERAL man, thoroughly efficient; simple cooking; Christian Scientist desired; best wages; 2 adults. Call Com. 4494, Boston.

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OPPORTUNITY in compact Life Insurance sales organization. Man that qualifies will be taught our business and merchandising methods. Commission. Earnings limited only by individual ability. For personal interview write Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—All-around beauty operator; select Scarsdale shop; good salary, excellent working conditions; 5-day week; Christian Scientist preferred. Harwood Beauty Shop, Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A stenographer for home work, must be up in proof reading and English composition; for short-story writing and historical novel. Box M-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLERKS, assort and handle newspaper ads, pleasant surroundings, good opportunities; $24 week to start. ADVERTISING CHECKING BUREAU, 79 Madison (28 St.), N. Y. C.

WOMAN, keep house straight; simple cooking; help care for 2-yr. old child; good home, good pay. Call Mrs. Galper, Missouri 7-4291, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Children's nurse or cook to go to Newport, R. I. For particulars write MRS. ROGER H. HALLOWELL, c/o Dr. McCarthy, The Esplanade, Newport, R. I.

NURSE for children; beautiful home, New York suburb; other help; state age, experience, religion; good salary. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Resp. woman for very light p.-t. h'wk. and cooking. Refs. req. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESIDENT SECRETARY: college graduate; expert typist and bookkeeper. Box M-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER — Gregg Shorthand-Typewriting; to live in. Private School near Boston. Box M-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESIDENT TEACHER—French and Spanish; Prep. School near Boston. Box M-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ROOMS TO LET

BUFFALO, N. Y., 68 Norwood Ave.—Large front room near bus lines; available November 1st. Phone: GA. 4841.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large room, large closet, bath with shower; for gentleman. Box 109, 1013 National Press Building.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

REFINED Protestant elderly lady desires pleasant, warm rm., board, some care, $18-$20 wk. Box R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GRAFMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272—For sale, German Shepherds, $75 up, Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be well mannered; $75 per mo.; folder on request.

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Seasoned fireplace wood, mixed oak and maple; kindling also, at ceiling price. Vespa Bros. Trust, 350 Langley Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. Big. 1554.

FURS—Short, natural Stone-Marten Jacket, $600; short, black Persian Lamb Jacket, $400; also short, white Ermine Cape, $300. Call Asp. 1622 (Mass.).

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016

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Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
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1 or 2 times	.18	.35
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Acme Steel 3	2	65	64	65	+2½
Adams Exp .15e	7	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Air Reduction 1a	17	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Alleghany Corp	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	16	28⅛	27¾	28	
Allen Indust ¾g	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	151½	151	151	
Allied Strs 1	15	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	13	36	35¾	36	
Amal Leather	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	4	101¾	101	101¾	+ ¾
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	7	28	27½	28	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g	1	80½	80½	80½	— ⅜
Am Bank Note .80	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
Am Bosch 1e	9	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	28	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Am Can 3	2	88¼	88⅛	88¼	— ⅜
Am Car & F 2½e	4	38⅞	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
Am Cn pf 7	†320	182	180¾	183	↑+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	11	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
Am Ch&Cbl pf5	† 30	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Am Chicle 4a	40	126½	126¼	126½	
Am Crystal Sugar	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Am Distil	6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am & For Pow	110	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	7	92	91½	91¾	+ ⅛
Am & FP 7 7k	2	95¾	95	95¾	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	32	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	1	26	26	26	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	74½	74½	73½	— ½
Am Ice	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Ice pf 3e	1	73	73	73	
Am Internat .20e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Am Locomo ¾e	16	21	20⅜	20¾	— ½
Am Locom pf 7	1	101	101	101	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Metal 1e	1	25	25	25	
Am Pow & Lt	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	53½	52¾	53	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	13	46½	45¾	46¼	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .30e	30	12	11¾	12	
Am R Mill .60e	14	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†180	74½	74	74	
Am Seating	8	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†210	31	30¼	30½	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	5	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	80	159½	158½	159½	+ ⅞
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Am Stores 1	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	164½	163¾	164	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	6	67½	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†170	143¾	142½	142½	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Am Viscose 2	7	45⅜	45	45¼	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	12	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Wool pf 8k	11	90	89	89	— ¾
Am Zinc L & S	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	22	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Anaconda Cop	13	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
Anac W&C ¾e	† 50	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Arch-Dan M 2e	6	53½	53¼	53½	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Armour & Co	26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	1	97	97	97	+1
ArmstrongCork¾e	7	45	44½	44½	— ¾
Artloom Corp .30e	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6	† 20	109	108	109	+ ½
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 60	104¾	104½	104½	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	12	66⅛	65¾	66	— ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	2	97⅞	97½	97½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3e	2	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
AtlG&WIn pf2½e	1	70	70	70	
Atl Refining 1e	7	29⅝	29¼	29½	
Atlas Corp ½e	17	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
AtlasPowd2¼e	†120	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	113	113	113	
Aust Nichols	1	10	10	10	
AustN pfA5½k	† 10	72	72	72	—2¼
Aviation Corp .10e	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
Ban & A pf7½k†	50	66	66	66	
Barber Asph ¼e	2	24	24	24	
Barker Bros ¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 4	8	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Beech Aircr 1e	5	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Bell Aircr 1e	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	74	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	8	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
Beth Steel 4½e	11	63¾	63	63½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	4	125	125	125	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	12	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Bloom'dale .90e	† 10	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	36	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bone Strs 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 50	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Borden Co 1.20e	2	33	33	33	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5¼	5	5¼	
Braniff Airw .60	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	8	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	10	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	51	51	51	—1
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	4	21	20¾	20¾	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	8	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
Budd Mfg	42	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†370	71	70	70¾	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼e	•4	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Bullard Co ½e	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
BurlingMills2.10e	11	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ¾
Burr A Mach .70e	2	9	14⅝	14½	
Bush Term ¼e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Bush TermBpf3k	† 50	57¾	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	3	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	4	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	† 21	88½	88	88½	+1½
Calif Pack 1½	•1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Can DryGAle ¾e	7	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	16	10¾	10½	10¾	
Cannon Mills 2	1	47	47	47	
Caro C & O 5	† 10	114	114	114	— ½
Case Jl Co ¾e	6	36	36	36	+ ¼
Case Jl pf 7	† 10	146	146	146	—1
Celanese Cp 3-70f	26	34	33⅞	34	
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102	102	102	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+1¾
Celotex Corp ½	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅝
Celotex Cp pf 1	†160	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Cent Foundry	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
Cent VioletaS1½e	11	28	27½	28	+ ½
Cerro de Pas 3	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	43	7¾	7½	7½	
Certain-teed pf	† 60	123½	121	121	
Champ P&F pf6	† 20	113½	113½	113½	
Checker Cab	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	9	46⅞	46½	46¾	— ⅛
Chi & Ill	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	5	14	13¾	14	— ¼
Chi Grt West	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17⅛k	1	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Chi Mall Or .45e	2	19	19	19	— ¼
Chi & No West	12	27⅜	26¾	27	
Chi & NW pf .15e	9	49⅛	47⅞	48½	
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Childs Co	52	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e	† 50	26¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	19	90¼	89½	90	— ½
City Invest'(new)	†110	28	27½	27½	— ½
City Invest pf	† 70	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅞
City Stores ½	1	9	9	9	— ¼
Clark Equip 2¼e	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Clev E I pf 4½	† 50	112	111	111	—1
Clev G B pf 5	† 30	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	17	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
Cluett Pea 1⅜e	3	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Colgate-Palm ½a	3	30⅜	30	30¼	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	† 12	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Collins & Aik ¾e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 40	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Col&South pf	† 30	18½	18½	18½	— ½
ColB'castA 1.20e	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅜
ColBr'castB 1.20e	2	32	32	32	+ ⅞
ColumG&El .20e	65	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	90	88	88	
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 40	8 ½	81	82½	+2½
Comm Credit 2	2	41¼	41	41	— ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	7	46¼	45¼	45¾	— ¼
Comi Solvents .30e	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	26	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
Com'with&South	59	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	88	87½	87½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅝
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 80	97½	97	97½	+2

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	296,150
1944 volume to date	212,514,142
1943 volume to date	239,963,450

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Edison 1.60	21	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107	107	107	
Cons Film Ind	43	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Cons Film pf ¾k	18	27⅞	27¾	27½	— ¼
Cons Laund .60e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	311	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	45	19½	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	14	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
Cont Can pf 1a	311	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Cont Cp Pub pf	45	19½	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diamond	1	11	11	11	
Cont Ins 3a	1	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Cont Mot 1.20	7	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	7	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
Cont Steel ¾e	1	29	29	29	
Cooper-Bess ¾e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
Cooper Bess pf3	† 10	44	44	44	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	59	58½	58½	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7	†260	178¾	178½	178¾	+1¾
Cornell-D-E .60a	15	20¼	20	20¼	
Coty Inc .15e	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Coty Interna	† 5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	13	25¾	25⅛	25¾	
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	108	108	108	— ¾
Cream of Wh 1½	3	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¾e	22	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅝
Crown Cork&S ¾e	6	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	+1⅜
Crown Zeller 1	5	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	† 30	102½	102½	102½	
Crucible Steel 3g	13	36	35½	36	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	80	80	
Cuba R R pf	†450	26½	26	26	— ½
Cuban-A Sug 1e	21	16¾	16	16	— ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing	23	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	127½	126	126	
Curtis-Wright 3ag	40	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	1	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	24¾	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Davega Strs pf1¼	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
DavisonChem 1¼e	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
Decca Record 1.20	1	38	38	38	—1⅛
Deere & Co 2e	11	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	9	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	44	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	17	21	20⅞	21	
Devoe&RayA 1a	†120	37½	37	37	—1
Diam Match 1½	6	32½	32	32	— ⅝
Diam T Motor 1	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 50	47	47	47	— ⅜
Doehler Die 1¼e	2	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	4	22	22	22	
Douglas Airc 5e	8	70¾	70	70	— ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	126	126	126	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	+ ¼
Dresser Indust 1e	1	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	11	13⅜	12½	13¼	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16½	16½	16½	
du Pont de N 3¾e	5	155¾	154¾	155¾	+ ¾
du Pont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Eastern Air L	1	37	37	37	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	167	167	167	+ ½
Elastic S Nut ¾e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite1½e	1	45	45	45	
Elec Boat 1½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	14	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	87½	87¼	87½	+ ⅝
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	94	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½	† 70	103	103	103	
Eq Off $5 pf5	† 50	103	103	103	
Eng Ps $6 pf6	† 30	103	103	103	
Errie R R 1	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	13	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
EvansProducts ¾e	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12	11¾	11⅞	— ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Farns Tel & Rad	11	13	12⅞	13	— ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	6	39¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼	†110	103½	102⅜	103½	+1⅛
Ferro Enam ¾e	5	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
FirestoneT&R1½e	10	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅛
Flintkote .45e	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs2½	2	43	43	43	
Foster Wheel ⅓e	3	23	22½	22½	— ¼
Food Mach 1.40	2	59½	59½	59½	
FollansbeeStl pf	† 20	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
FranciscoSugar⅓e	6	16⅛	16	16	
Frank Simon pf	† 10	109	109	109	+2
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32½	32¼	32¼	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
FruehaufTpf4½	† 2	114¾	114	114¼	+ ¼
Gabriel Co ⅛e	1	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3e	30	45	45	45	
Gar Wood Ind .40	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	10	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅝
Gen Baking .60	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Baking pf8	† 10	157½	157½	157½	
Gen Bronze 30e	15	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	3	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	† 80	103	102	102½	
Gen Cigar 1	1	27	27	27	
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	147½	147½	147½	—1½
Gen Elec 1.40	67	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	10	41¼	41	41	— ¼
Gen G & El A	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Gen Motors 2¼e	52	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	— ½
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	56	56	56	+1¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	21¼	21¼	21½	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	3	25¾	25	25	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	37	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Gen Refract .90e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†510	92⅝	90¼	90¼	—2¾
Gen T&R pf4½	†130	103	103	103	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1
Gillette Saf R .80	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 60	130	129	130	+2¼
Goodrich BF 1⅓e	7	50¾	50	50¼	
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	4	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
Gotn Hosiery ½g	7	15½	15½	15½	
Graham-Paige Mot	43	6	4¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Granby Con M 30e	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Granite C S .175e	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	4	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	24	40⅜	40	40⅛	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	10	29¼	29	29	
Greyhound Corp 1	15	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Grum AircEn 1⅓e	102	25⅜	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	8	5½	5½	5½	— ½
Guantan Sug pf	† 10	163	163	163	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	56	56	56	— ¼
Hack W pfA13¾	† 40	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
Hall WF Print 1	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
Hamil Watch .30e	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
Hanna $5 pf 5	60	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Harb-Walker 1	6	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Hecht Co 1.20	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
HazelAtlasGl5	† 10	108	108	108	— ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	1	23	23	23	
Hercules Pow1½e	6	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Hercules P pf 6	† 80	131	131	131	+1
Holland Furn 2	5	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
Homestake Min	11	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Hinde&D Pap 1e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¾e	11	16¾	16⅜	15⅜	
Houston Oil	5	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	6	67¼	66⅞	67	— ¾
Howe Sound 1½e	6	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Hudson Motor .40	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Hupp Motor	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	—	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Illinois Central	22	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— ½

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.8	Prev. day	54.7
Month ago	54.7	Year ago	50.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Ill CentralLL 4	† 30	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
IndpisPw&Lt 1.20	1	19	19	19	
Indust Rayon 2	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½e	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
Inland Steel 3e	1	83	83	83	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6	† 30	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¾
Intercon Rubber 1g	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Interlakelron 35g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Int Harvester 2.60	5	78	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7†	70	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	11	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	3	17	17	17	— ¼
Int Min & Ch pf 4

Gen'l Foods Net Lower; Sales at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Foods Corp. in the first nine months of the year set a record at $208,805,658 compared with $181,280,507 in the corresponding 1943 period, it was announced by Clarence Francis, president.

Net earnings in the period applicable to common stock at $7,839,760 equaled $1.40 a share, compared with $8,892,116 or $1.60 on each of a slightly smaller number of common shares in the like 1943 period.

During the 1944 period, the company set aside $957,000 before net profit for contingencies, inventory writedowns or other adjustments. This compared with a reserve of $1,523,672 in the 1943 period.

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $5,174,816, equal to $10.18 a share, compared with $1,697,108 or $3.34 a share in the first half of 1943.

Grumman's report says 1944 net is subject to final acceptance by the Navy of certain government contract prices and to renegotiation of other contracts. The 1943 figures also are subject to final renegotiation settlement.

Lion Oil Refining Co. reports net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $980,769, equal to $2.25 a share, against $1,130,449 or $2.60 a share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Victor Chemical Works shows net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $267,725, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $275,826 or 37 cents a share in the like 1943 period.

American Bank Note Co. shows net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $881,203, equal to $1.04 a common share, against $811,151 or 93 cents a common share in the corresponding period of 1943, the latter after $125,000 provision for contingencies.

Coty, Inc., shows net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $503,202, equal to 34 cents a share, compared with $506,424 or 34 cents a share in the like 1943 period.

Curtis Publishing Co. reports net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,589,184, equal to $3.75 a share on the prior preferred and $15.99 a share on the $7 preferred. In the corresponding 1943 period Curtis showed a net of $3,403,989, equal to $4.93 on prior preferred shares and $40.45 on the $7 preferred.

General Steel Castings Corporation for nine months ended Sept. 30 shows net profit of $763,825 or $7.64 a preferred share after reserve for renegotiation. For 1943, after a $450,000 reserve for contingencies but no provision for renegotiation, the company showed a net of $2,314,752 or $23.14 a preferred share.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. for nine months ended Sept. 30 shows net profit of $898,757 for $2.12 a common share, against $921,507 or $2.18 a common share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Ruberoid Co. reports net profit for the first nine months of 1944 of $543,760 or $1.37 a share compared with $399,204 or $1 a share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co. shows net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $291,247, compared with $444,496 in the preceding fiscal year. Indicated earnings per share were not reported.

Lone Star Cement Corporation reports net profit for the first nine months of 1944 of $1,542,732 or $1.63 a share, against $2,008,648 or $2.12 a share in the first three quarters last year.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation and subsidiaries report estimated net profit for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $687,861, equal to $3.63 a share, against $703,640 or $3.71 a share in the preceding 12 months. Net in each case was before a deduction of $100,000 for future contingencies.

Eagle Picher Lead Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the nine months ended Aug. 31 of $1,495,038, equal to $1.65 a common share, against $1,937,295 or $2.15 a common share in the corresponding 1943 period.

McCord Corp. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 of $608,192, against $485,255 in the preceding fiscal year. Indicated earnings per share were unavailable.

Bower Roller Bearing Co. reports net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $750,876 or $2.50 a share after reserve for contingencies, against $979,552 or $3.26 a share in the corresponding 1943 period when there was no similar reserve.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $264,523, equal to $1.41 a share, against $34,171 or 18 cents a share in the corresponding 1943 period. The current period's figures include profit of $273,951 arising from settlement of a claim for property requisitioned in 1942.

Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries, excluding Link-Belt Ordnance Company, reported net income before postwar credit of $1,463,822, equal to $1.85 per common share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $1,715,195, or $2.20 per common share, for the corresponding nine months of 1943.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and subsidiaries reported a net profit of $2,711,388 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1944.

Rheem Manufacturing Co. in a corrected report of earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, estimated net profit of $1,003,701, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.36 a common share, against $935,652, or $2.04 a common share, for the same period last year. On Oct. 19 the company reported estimated net profit of $908,965, or $1.36 a common share, for the first three quarters, compared with $935,652, or $2.04 a common share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943.

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $9,300,138, equal to $1 a share on 9,277,788 shares, after provision for taxes, but before renegotiation. This compares with $1.05 a share in the third quarter of 1943 and 98 cents a share in the second quarter of 1944.

Heads Thiokol Corp.

Joseph W. Crosby

Elected president of the Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J., pioneers in the American synthetic rubber industry. Mr. Crosby, who succeeds the late Bevis Longstreth, founder of the company, has been serving as general manager.

Moderate Travel Trend Seen Tripling Tourist Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 30 — Postwar travel programs must serve the needs of the "man with two weeks' vacation and $50 to spend," in the opinion of Fred H. Dietz, of New York City, executive secretary of the American Steamship and Tourist Agents Association.

"In his report to the fourteenth annual conference of this association at the Hotel Claridge here yesterday, Mr. Dietz asserted that the day of "de luxe travel and accommodations" has passed. He told the conference, however that the trend toward more moderate travel and accommodation rates will contribute toward "tremendous advancements" in the tourist field that will "triple prewar records."

Delegates to the conference were divided on the report of A. L. Simmons, of New York City, first vice-president of the association which was critical of the railroad industry and forecast that steamship lines will face "crippling" competition from airlines after the war.

Mr. Simmons charged that American railroads were "still operating in the gaslit era" and that the streamlined train had been introduced "by outsiders." He urged that the railroads offer "improved accommodations for pleasure travel" after the war and suggested the construction of railroad cars as "traveling exhibits and sales units" for various business enterprises and the use of cars built to transport soldiers for "tours by school children" after the war.

Mr. Dietz said that at the closed session of the conference yesterday morning delegates called the criticism of the railroads "unwarranted" and expressed the opinion that steamship lines would benefit from increased air travel.

Harry M. Paulsen, of Summit, N. J., was installed as president of the association, succeeding Lawrence B. Kinports, of New York City, its president for four terms.

Others to take office were: A. L. Simmons, of New York City, first vice-president; Paul Klein, of Chicago, Ill., second vice-president; Newell Grinnel, of Rochester, N. Y., secretary; Rene D. Cavoli, of Plainfield, N. J., treasurer, and C. H. Dill, Reading, Penn.; James Eward, East Orange, N. J., C. C. Colpitts, Boston, Mass., Frank Philgres, New York City, and Raymond Judson, Chicago, Ill., members of the executive committee.

$3,392,396 Cost of First Superfort; Cost Now Approximately $600,000

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—It cost $3,392,396.60 to build the first B-29 Superfortress.

Headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command announced that figure on pointing out that it took 180,928 of the $25 war bonds to build that first Superfortress. The Superforts now are costing approximately $600,000 each.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, A. T. S. F. chief of engineering and procurement, used the B-29 as an example of the enormous cost of building a new warplane and said:

"Into the cost of the first model of any warplane goes all the years of engineering, experiments, tests and changes. The very time it takes costs money and the minimum time from the first design of a new plane to the completion of the first production model is about three years."

General Wolfe said $84,150 was spent even before the original contract for the Superfort was let. That went for preliminary engineering information.

The original contract was for $1,804,840 but that later was reduced to $1,674,880 after the Government assumed certain flight risks. That did not include Government - furnished equipment which cost about $493,300.

General Wolfe said the B-29 had a minimum of changes before actual production was started but it cost $95,241 for tests to alter the tail; $72,500 for enlarging the bomb bay and $15,600 for new propeller tests.

"Before the first Superfortress could be built on the production line, it was subjected to a final series of static tests in the aircraft laboratory of the Air Technical Service Command at a cost of $861,828," General Wolfe said. "A complete air frame was put on the rack and tested for stress and strain until it was destroyed."

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills 4 P. C. Below '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Crop Reporting Board estimated that wheat stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Oct. 1 were 202,585,000 bushels—4 per cent lower than the amount on hand a year earlier and about 25 per cent under the record stocks of Oct. 1, 1942.

In a quarterly report, the board said the combined stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms totaled 748,957,000 bushels on Oct. 1, a slight increase over the combined stocks of 730,314,000 bushels on the same date a year ago and 35 per cent larger than the 1935-42 average of 553,548,000 bushels. Combined stocks on Oct. 1, 1942 were the largest on record — 903,609,000 bushels.

Bank Outlines Program For Job Making

"The primary consideration for the postwar period is to provide jobs and opportunities for all so that there can be a reasonably high standard of living," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England letter.

Continuing, the bank says: "Upon this objective there is universal agreement. Jobs will not spring into being, however, by mere pronouncement, Government decree, wishful thinking, or pressing a button. Whether there will be a high level of employment in the postwar period, or doles and leaf raking, will depend in large measure upon which policies are adopted and the extent to which responsibility is assumed by all groups.

"The creation of jobs depends upon a steady flow of fresh capital into business enterprise for expansion and new ventures. It is estimated that over the years the amount of new productive capital has averaged only about 5 per cent. But the investment of this relatively small fund has been largely responsible for our unparalleled progress in the last 150 years, during which period per capita income about doubled every 35 years.

Favorable Gov't Attitude

"Moreover, in order that business may thrive, a favorable Government attitude must prevail. Our intricate and delicately-balanced economy can be thrown out of gear and stagnate when industry, the principal segment, is subject to harassing and unnecessary restrictions and when profits, the mainspring of economic activity, are under constant attack.

"During the past decade or so, organized labor has emerged as a powerful factor in our economy. Since members of this group have the greatest stake in job making, it is a matter of particular concern to them that the economy should function smoothly and effectively. As a matter of self interest, labor organizations should shun rules which impose limitations upon output and apprenticeships, permit 'feather bedding' and slowdowns, and perpetuate non-productive employment, for all of these measures interfere with the flow of goods to the consumer, invite unemployment, and lower living standards for all.

"Since wages constitute the major element of costs, they must be reasonably flexible. Otherwise, the high compensation of the few will imperil the jobs of the many. If flexibility is not provided in the wage rate system, then management will not have control over costs and, as a result, will not be in a position to underwrite a high level of employment.

Reduction in Costs

"As management is the initiator and pace-setter under a system of private enterprise, it has the principal responsibility of job making. Its chief economic objective should be more goods for more people at less cost. This will not be an easy task, as management during the war period has been operating under a 'feather bed' economy."

In the postwar period, costs will have to be reduced so that consumers may be able to purchase the goods available. Competitive forces should be given wide scope to spur business to greater efficiency so that the public may be more effectively served and a broader basis provided for employment.

During little more than six decades, 15 of our major industries have been developed wholly or in part by research, and these same industries prior to the war provided jobs for at least one out of every four persons gainfully employed. This record gives us the basis for our confident belief that we can meet the challenge of providing jobs by using intelligently the instruments of creation and the vast storehouse of accumulated scientific knowledge at our command.

Antitrust Factor Seen Further Deterrent to Surplus Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new factor delaying sale of surplus war plants has emerged. It was disclosed that the Justice Department has refused to approve the sale of government-owned aluminum plants to the Aluminum Company of America on grounds that this would contribute to the growth of monopoly.

Three huge Alcoa-operated, federally-owned aluminum plants — at Queens, N. Y., Burlington, N. J., and Riverbank, Calif., which together cost more than $60,000,000—have been declared no longer needed for aluminum production by the War Production Board.

In due course it is assumed they would be declared surplus and available for sale by the Defense Plant Corporation, but when this occurs Alcoa will not get consideration as a prospective purchaser, despite the general policy of giving plant operators first opportunity to buy surplus property.

Already alarmed at the indefinite delay confronting them in the sale of about $10 billion worth of war plants, as a result of restrictions written into the Surplus War Property Act, disposal officers acknowledged that the antitrust considerations would be a further deterrent.

Officials of the Surplus War Properties Administration, who halted all sales of big plants as soon as the law was signed, have predicted dangerous delay in getting the government's aluminum, steel, chemical and other plants, which give employment to 5,000,000 persons, into peacetime production.

A Justice Department spokesman said the anti-trust division had written the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that it regards Alcoa a monopoly and that approval would not be given to Alcoa purchase of the plants it has been operating.

Disposal officers pointed out that in view of the surplus law's strict provisions against fostering monopoly, the antitrust division's opinion would govern their sale negotiations.

There was doubt, in any event, that Alcoa would be interested in the purchase of the three plants named, since the country's aluminum capacity is expanded far beyond any peacetime use that government agencies can foresee.

One of the plants, that at Masbeth, Queens, New York, was declared surplus some weeks ago and then removed from that category when the Navy leased part of it. The rest is being used by DPC for storage. The other two, affected by government aluminum cutbacks, have not been declared surplus by DPC despite WPB's finding that they are no longer needed in aluminum production.

Two magnesium plants, one at Dearborn, Mich., and another at Lake Charles, La., have also been declared unneeded.

Under the act which President Roosevelt signed "with reluctance" on Oct. 3, the Surplus War Property Administration cannot sell any plant costing more than $5,000,000 without first reporting to Congress and awaiting Congress' judgment.

Surplus Administrator William Clayton has halted all sales until the three-man board created by the bill is appointed. He has refused to serve under the act, which he calls "unworkable."

Steel Production Rate Remains At 96½ P. C. Capacity

CLEVELAND (AP)—Change in thinking with respect to the end of the European war has caused renewed efforts to provide necessary supplies for the armed forces, the magazine Steel said.

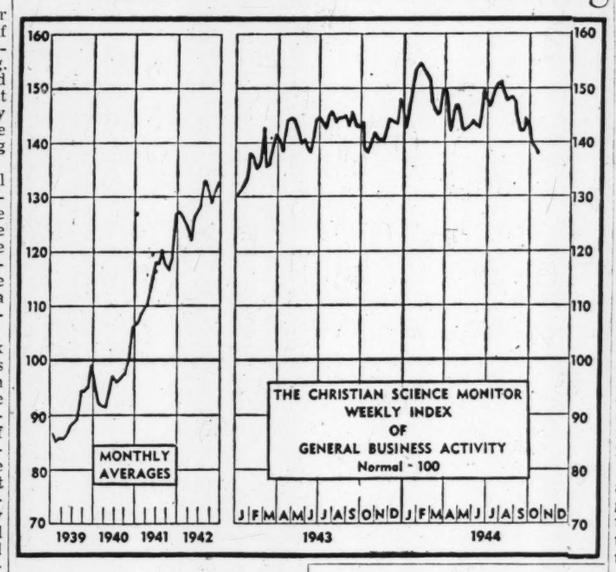
"In spite of expectations that increasing quantities of steel would be available for civilian goods following cancellation of landing mat tonnage and expected reduction in shipbuilding, War Production Board sounds a warning that war requirements are still heavy and that the end of hostilities may be farther away than had been thought," the magazine reported.

Reconversion of strip mill capacity from plates to sheets and strip continued as demand for the former declined, Steel noted.

"Plate needs are active and while sheets are easier than recently, they are in better demand than plates," the trade magazine asserted. "Plate backlogs are shrinking steadily. Sheet deliveries have eased materially but show signs of tightening, though deliveries in December still are possible.

The national steel machine rate last week remained at 96½ per cent of capacity. Wheeling advanced five points to 97 per cent, Detroit two to 86 and eastern Pennsylvania 1½ points to 94½. A strike at Buffalo caused an interruption equal to about 8½ points to 80 per cent while New England decreased nine points to 83. Unchanged were rates at Youngstown, 88; Chicago, 98½; Cincinnati, 84; Pittsburgh, 92; St. Louis, 75; Cleveland, 95½; Birmingham, 90.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Decline Continuing



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded a further decline during the week ended Oct. 21 to 137.8 (prel.), from 138.5 for the previous week. This was a new low level for the year and was below that of a year ago when the index registered 139.6 for the week ended Oct. 23.

Declines in bank debits outside New York City and electric power production were only partially offset by an advance in miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	Oct.21,* 1944	Oct.14, 1944	Oct.23, 1943
Combined index	137.8	138.5	139.6
Bk debits outside NYC	168.1	172.0	167.6
Elec power production	124.3	125.2	133.2
Misc carloadings	121.0	120.3	118.0

*Preliminary.

Government Acquiring Huge Storage Space for Surplus War Materials

NEW YORK (AP)—Government agencies will need approximately 100,000,000 square feet of storage space for surplus materials after the war ends, Col. Albert B. Drake, of the Army Service Forces, said.

Of this total, approximately 60 per cent calls for covered storage and the remainder open area, Colonel Drake told a termination and reconversion conference sponsored by New York University School of Law.

He said that in order to obtain this space, the storage division of the ASF will first utilize Defense Plant Corporation plants when they have been declared surplus to production needs and are found suitable for use in the storage program.

Next to be utilized will be space at army posts and camps which is no longer needed by the Army.

The Government also is acquiring sizeable areas of open space suitable for the erection of temporary or prefabricated shelters, Colonel Drake said, but this method will be used only in areas where DPC plants or surplus army posts are not available.

Commercial space will be leased as a last resort, he declared.

Vacuum Cleaner Output Seen at 70 P. C. '39 Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board estimated that Germany's defeat will permit vacuum cleaner manufacturers to restore production to 70 per cent of the 1939 rate, thus permitting the output of 1,430,000 units in the first year.

Present WPB spot authorizations call for fewer than 200,000 of the cleaners to be turned out between now and next Oct. 1 due to war orders. The industry was converted to war production in April.

A. & P. Trial Date Unchanged

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Trial of the New York Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company on charges of violating the Sherman antitrust act remained set for Jan. 8 after a hearing on the trial date. Defense attorneys said they would attempt to be ready by then but might seek a continuance.

Hog Ceilings Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has ordered an extension of the ceiling price on hogs weighing 240 pounds or less to hogs weighing 270 pounds and under, effective Oct. 30. The applicable ceiling price is $14.75 a hundred weight, Chicago basis.

Koppers Securities Offered by Bankers

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Mellon Securities Corp. and associates today offered four series of securities of Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh which plans to merge four subsidiaries into the parent company.

The securities consisted of $23,000,000 first mortgage 3 per cent bonds, $11,400,000 serial notes, 150,000 shares of cumulative 4¾ per cent preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common stock.

The bonds were priced at 102, the preferred stock at 103 and the common at 23½ a share.

Proceeds will be used mainly for debt refunding.

$14 Million Texas Bond Issues Offered

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Public offering of $14,000,000 City of Houston, Texas, 4¼ per cent and 2 per cent prior lien water revenue bonds has been announced by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The offering consists of $2,344,000 of 4¼s due serially 1947 through 1951, priced to yield 0.90 per cent to 1.50 per cent according to maturity, and $11,656,000 of 2s due 1952 through 1969 at prices to yield 1.50 to 2.25 per cent.

Baldwin Quits CAA Airport Post

AMARILLO, Tex. (AP) — J. Kirk Baldwin, Washington, chief of airport management for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, has announced his resignation effective Nov. 15.

Mr. Baldwin told 300 delegates attending the Southwestern Aviation Conference he would become general manager of Airports Directory, a CAA publication. He was a former newspaper editor in Casper, Wyo.

Stock Exchange Seat Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of stock exchange memberships declined $1,000 when arrangements were completed for the transfer of one at $74,000, compared with $75,000 for the last one sold. It was the first time this year that a membership had been transferred at a price lower than that commanded in the previous transaction.

More Declines Reported In Rail Earnings

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company reported operating revenues of $175,075,040 for the first nine months of this year, as compared with $166,516,772 for the same period of 1943.

Net income of $12,610,680 was reported for the first nine months of 1944, a decrease of $3,843,480 from last year.

Gulf Coast Lines, a Missouri Pacific subsidiary, had operating revenues totaling $36,087,899 for the first three quarters of 1944. During a similar period last year the total was $30,663,926.

The same road reported a net income of $3,288,142 through September, an increase of $645,754 over 1943.

International - Great Northern Railroad, another Missouri Pacific controlled property, had an operating revenue of $22,942,451 for the first nine months of this year and $22,032,194 in a like period in 1943.

Net income of $710,843 was reported for the first three quarters of 1944, a decrease of $552,377 from last year.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $14,679,060, equal to $8.59 a share, compared with $26,478,399, or $15.50 a share, in the like 1943 period.

Union Pacific Railroad reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $29,041,106, equal to $11.72 a common share, against $32,708,005, or $13.37 a share, in the like 1943 period.

H. A. Scandrett, trustee, reported the Milwaukee Road's net railway operating income for September was $3,165,376, compared with $5,128,095 for September, 1943. Gross for the system was $20,511,839, a decrease of $36,562 from the same month last year. Net income after fixed charges and contingent interest was $1,462,091, a decrease of $1,859,859, compared with September, 1943.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $2,235,515, equal to $4.34 a common share, against $2,656,486, or $5.59 a share, in the first nine monuths of 1943.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company reported net railway operating income for September was $2,003,894, compared with $5,360,934 for the same month last year. For the first nine months of this year net railway operating income was $17,750,809, compared with $27,697,308 for the corresponding period of 1943.

Total operating revenues for September were $14,526,161, compared with $14,858,712 reported for the same month of 1943. For the first nine months of this year total operating revenues were $124,601,250. For the first nine months of 1943 total operating revenues were $121,655,258.

Would Separate Revenue Sources Of Federal, State, Local Governments

CHICAGO (AP)—"Complete separation" of revenue sources of Federal, state and local governments was advocated by Arthur R. Kaiser, general manager of Sears, Roebuck tax department, as a means of avoiding duplicating taxation.

In an address prepared for delivery to the City Club, the mail order executive asserted: "I do not believe that fiscal order can be restored unless the principle of assigning to each level of Government certain particular sources of revenue is adopted."

He offered a three-point plan to accomplish this end. Under it, local governments would use property taxes together with a small portion of the motor fuel levy for their operations; the state governments would depend on a gross income tax, occupational licenses, a franchise tax on capital, and the remaining portion of the motor fuel tax as well as the vehicle license revenue.

The Federal Government, Mr. Kaiser said, would utilize excises on tobacco and alcohol, severance taxes, inheritance and income taxes, and the net income tax.

Jump in Municipal Offerings Scheduled

NEW YORK (AP)—Boosted by a substantial volume of housing authority paper and a large refunding issue of Chicago, state and municipal financing scheduled for this week will total $71,464,795 the Daily Bond Buyer reported. This compared with $36,048,375 in the current week and a weekly average for the year of $21,781,255.

Portland, Ore., leads off today with a new issue of $3,000,000 harbor facilities development bonds due 1947 to 1959.

On Tuesday, 17 housing authorities will offer a total of $29,828,000 of temporary loans maturing between Nov. 6, 1945 and Feb. 26, 1946. Some of the larger items include $12,250,000 of Detroit notes, $5,157,000 of Chester, Pa., paper and $2,068,000 of Fayette County, Pa. Newport News, Va., and Memphis will market somewhat smaller loans.

Also on Tuesday, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York planned to sell 32 blocks of state and municipal bonds from its portfolio aggregating $9,030,000 and Joplin, Mo., will be in the market for $250,000 of airport bonds.

On Wednesday, Mississippi will open bids on $2,000,000 of highway refunding bonds and on Thursday the Chicago sanitary district will market $27,000,000 of refunding and construction bonds due 1964 and 1965.

Department Store Sales 8 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales were 8 per cent higher in the week ended Oct. 21 than in the corresponding period a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

For the four weeks ended Oct. 21, department store sales were up 13 per cent over last year, and for the year to date they were 9 per cent over 1943.

In the Atlanta federal reserve district (Deep South) sales last week were 21 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago.

With Douglas Shoe

John Wilson Welch

Appointed industrial and public relations manager of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, Brockton, Mass. Mr. Welch was with Cities Service Company for a number of years, and also with the United States Department of Labor as senior field representative for New England. He has also served in the capacity of personnel and safety director for several large New England industrial concerns.

Dividend Payments On Common Stocks 7.2 P. C. Above '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Dividend payments on common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange covering the first nine months of the year totaled approximately $1,471,077,000, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the $1,372,779,000 disbursed over the same period of 1943, Exchange, mopthly magazine of the New York Stock Exchange, reported.

The survey disclosed substantial dividend increases among shares representing these industries: Automotive, up 33.6 per sent; rubber, up 29 per cent; petroleum, up 14.5 per cent, and aviation, up 15.6. The amusement stocks also were prominent in the increased dividend class with a rise to 35.3 per cent over payments for the first nine months of last year.

Dividends were reduced on 54 common stock issues and eliminated in the case of 17.

The magazine said that where dividends were lower the principal declines were registered among shares of categories which had difficulty with raw material supplies or worked under restrictions in a war economy. Among these were building construction, textiles, commercial credit and leather and shoe manufacture.

Building Projects Over $11 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Postwar construction projects totaled $11,008,748,000 on Sept. 30 in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

The statistical agency said more than 20 per cent of the total is to be built and financed by private interests when government restrictions on materials and manpower are relaxed. The remainder represents public projects.

The corporation said $5,118,440,000 of the total already is in the design state.

Of the aggregate, $2,901,418,000 represents nonresidential construction, $1,106,492,000 residential and $7,000,838,000 heavy engineering, mainly public works and utilities.

Facsimile Held Vital Postwar Development

WASHINGTON (AP)—Facsimile —described by witnesses as making possible the transmission of 1,000 words of printed matter a minute—was held up to the Federal Communications Commission as a development rivaling television and sound broadcasting in potential uses after the war.

John V. L. Hogan of Faximile, Inc., New York, and George Henry Payne, vice-president of Finch Telecommunications, Inc., Passaic, N. J., told the commission that the demands for facsimile by police, fire departments, public utilities, school districts and others can be met by permitting transmission over frequencies assigned for other uses, without interference.

Treasury to Issue Lists of Surpluses

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury's Office of Surplus Property has announced a new national selling program based on catalogues of available goods. Previously a buyer had to contact each of the 11 regional offices to determine what surpluses were on hand.

A "surplus reporter" will be issued from each regional office at regular intervals. It will tell firms of the Treasury's mailing list what goods are for sale and where they are located.

The practice of automatically sending invitations to bid is discontinued.

Mrs. Odlum Resigns N. Y. Store Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, first woman to head a large New York department store, has announced she would resign as chairman of the board of Bonwit Teller, Inc., Fifth Avenue specialty shop.

Prior to her term as chairman Mrs. Odlum had been president of Bonwit Teller for six years. She plans to return to private life.

WPB Reports More 'Spot' Authorizations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Still climbing at the rate of more than 300 a week, "spot" authorizations for civilian goods production had climbed to a total of 1,278 by Oct. 24, the War Production Board reported today.

The total of authorizations, scheduled ahead to Oct. 1 of next year, climbed to $202,428,000, compared to a total of $152,000,000 one week earlier.

Some $79,600,000 worth of civilian items are scheduled for manufacture by the end of this year under the "spot" plan, which provides that local WPB officers may permit firms to resume civilian production if labor and plant facilities can be shown to be available.

A total of 340 applications have been denied, WPB said, on grounds that the requested production would interfere with war work.

For the first time, the agency made available the names of companies which have received "spot" approvals, and a listing of the items they propose to make. The number and value of the items to be made was withheld because, WPB explained, such information is considered confidential.

A number of WPB regional officers have declined to give out even the names of successful applicants in the regions under their jurisdiction. Washington WPB authorities have made such publicity discretionary with the regional directors.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont authorizations announced were:

Massachusetts

Ace Shade and Screen Co., Cambridge, metal Venetian blinds; New England Bedding Co., Medford, household metal furniture; Art Chrome Co., of America, Boston, metal household furniture; Rex Venetian Blind Co., Boston, metal slat Venetian blinds; Modern Venetian Blinds, Inc., New Bedford, Venetian blinds.

New England Bedding Co., Medford, rollaway folding cots, studio couches, springs; Davis Square Mattress Co., Somerville, innerspring mattresses; Standard Mattress Co., Inc., Springfield, innerspring mattresses; Campbell Machine Co., N. Quincy, floor scrubbing and polishing machinery; United Carr Fastener Corp., Cambridge, snap fasteners; T. J. Edward, Inc., Boston, shoe snaps; West End Hub Spring Co., Roxbury, bed springs.

Robbins Co., Attleboro, Boy Scout insignia; United Carr Fastener Corp., Cambridge, key chains; Art Chrome of America, Boston, playground equipment; S. M. Howes, Inc., Taunton, fireplace screens; F. J. Cooper & Son, Attleboro, enamel ornaments; Robbins Co., Attleboro, buttons; General Electric Co., West Lynn, meter parts; Edward J. Lamoth Co., Inc., Malden, septic tanks.

Gould Oil Burner Sales Co., E. Boston, oil burners; Blair Mfg. Co., Springfield, lawn mowers; Enterprise Moakler Co., Inc., East Cambridge, mattresses; Don's Mattress Service, Boston, innerspring mattresses; F. A. Whitney Carriage Co., Leominster, crib springs; Pullman-O. D. Baker Co. Inc., Boston, innerspring mattress; Mallon Mattress Co., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Mayflower Bedding Co., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Oslason, Inc., Fall River, innerspring mattresses; Slumberland Products, Boston, innerspring mattresses; National Bedding Co., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Eagle Mattress Co., Allston, innerspring mattresses.

Allen Chair Corp, West Concord, swivel chairs; National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, tray stands; International Engineering Works, Framingham, steel lockers; Hamblin and Russell Mfg. Co., Worcester, picking baskets; Cook Chairs, Inc., Ashland, swivel chairs; J. Rubin & Sons, New Bedford, box springs; Syl Mar Inc., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Seebury Beass Goods Co., Boston, appointments for church altars; Northampton Cutlery Co., Northampton, carving knives, etc.

J. Rubin & Sons, New Bedford, sleeping equipment; Crown Silver Co., Brookline, holloware; Rose-Deery, Newton, innerspring mattresses; Massachusetts Mattress Co., Boston, box springs; White Star Bedding Co., Chelsea, innerspring mattresses; United Mattress Mfg., Lawrence, innerspring mattresses; Edmund B. White, Wollaston, jar wrenches; Gold Cross Mattress Corp., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Globe Mattress Mfg. Co., Melrose, studio couches.

Antiseptic Mattress Co., Inc., Lynn, innerspring mattresses; Beverly Mattress Co., Salem, innerspring mattresses; New England Bedding Co., Medford, innerspring mattresses; New York Mattress Co., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Champion Bedding Co., Lynn, innerspring mattresses; Commonwealth Bedding Co., Boston, innerspring mattresses; Old Colony Poultry Equipment Co., Kingston, chick waterers; New England Bedding Co., Medford, rollaway cots; Standard Mattress Co., Inc., Springfield, innerspring mattresses.

Rhode Island

T. & T. Mfg. Co., Providence, costume jewelry; E. A. Adams & Sons, Providence, jewelry findings; Beacon Jewelry & Novelty Co., Procidence, tie holders; Reliable Glass Works, Providence, bar pins, spray pins, earwires; Samuel Oishansky, Providence, ear wires and jewelry; Hadley Co., Inc., Providence, jewelry, expansion bracelets; Ford V. Mfg. Co., Providence, expansion watch bracelets.

Main Products Co., Providence, mechanical pencils; Young Bros. Mattress Co., Inc., Providence, innerspring mattresses; Gold Star Mattress Co., Inc., Providence, innerspring mattresses, studio couches, beds; Precision Tool and Die Works, Providence, shoe buckles; American Cooper Spong Co., Providence, pot scourers; James Hill Mfg. Co., Providence, pails and buckets.

New Hampshire

A. Henkel & Son, Inc., Keene, manicure items; Kafeet Mfg. Co., manicure items; New Hampshire Bedding Co., Manchester, innerspring mattresses; J. Rudnick Sons, Inc., Manchester, innerspring mattresses; Goodell Co., Antrim, can openers; Hoyt Electric Instrument Works, Penacook, battery testers; Kindall Sealer Co., East Jaffrey, envelope sealers; Kidder Press Co., Inc., Dover, chuck handling machines; Nashua Package Sealing Co., Nashua, gum tape moistening machines.

Vermont

Lightning Evaporator Co., Richford, evaporator pans and furnaces; the Leader Evaporator Co., Burlington, maple syrup pans and furnaces; G. S. Blodgett Co., Inc., Burlington, electrical appliances; Troue Holden Co., Barre, pneumatic body and fender tools.

Fairbanks Morse Pays Extra

NEW YORK—Directors of Fairbanks Morse & Co. declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly of 25 cents, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10. This brought payments in 1944 to $2.50, the same as in 1943.

Conservation of compensation insurance costs through the prevention of losses is the function of Employers Mutual safety engineering department. The achievements of this department in the plants of our policyholders have won national recognition.

Employers Mutual

LIABILITY INSURANCE CO. OF WISCONSIN

BOSTON

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Offices in Principal Cities of United States. Consult your Local Telephone Directory.

Around The Town In Sports

Slim Pickings

Once again the football fare for the week end in Boston will present slim pickings. Boston College will play the Motor Torpedo Squadron of Melville, R. I., at Alumni Field Saturday, and Holy Cross will play the New London, Conn., Submarine Base at Worcester Sunday. Otherwise the table is bare.

Dartmouth, stripped of more than two dozen players, will tackle undefeated Yale in the Bowl, and battered Coast Guard Academy will be at Brown in the only other two games of major interest in New England. On the eastern front, all eyes will be turned on the Navy-Notre Dame fracas at Baltimore, the Army-Villanova tilt at West Point, and the Penn-Michigan contest at Philadelphia.

In games over the week end Boston College kept its slate clean since the Harvard game by turning back Syracuse, 19-12; Holy Cross passed its way to a 26-14 victory over Coast Guard; Dartmouth nipped Brown in the last half 14-13; and Yale trounced Rochester, 32-0.

Harvard's informals return to practice later this week and are looking ahead to their game with the P-T boys in the Stadium Nov. 11. According to Carroll Getchell, Harvard's Acting Director of Athletics, there is nothing to the report that Harvard and Boston College will meet again Nov. 18. "We still have a tentative game with Tufts," he said today, "and Tufts has not yet informed us they were not going to have a team."

The Boston Yanks finally crashed through with a National Football League victory yesterday after four straight setbacks. Augie Lio, the East Boston boy, provided the winning margin as he booted a 16-yard field goal to edge the Brooklyn Tigers 17-14. The Yanks next play the Giants in New York on Sunday. Their next and last home game of the season is against the Tigers at Fenway Park Nov. 19.

The Boston Bruins played their first two National Hockey League games of the season over the week end and were beaten by Canadiens 3-2 and by Detroit Red Wings 7-1. Next Saturday Bruins are at Toronto, current league leaders, with two straight victories, and on Sunday the Rossmen visit Chicago. The following Sunday, Nov. 12, they play in New York, and then on Tuesday, Nov. 14, they make their first home start at Boston Garden against the Black Hawks.

The Boston Olympics are home after two weeks of training at the Coliseum in Quebec City, and Coach Hago Harrington is planning to conduct daily drills in the Arena before opening the Eastern League campaign against New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden Nov. 7. Olympics' first home game is on Nov. 18 at Boston Garden against Washington.

Tomorrow at the Arena the first session will be held in the week-long hockey school for American-born boys. Coach Harrington will be in charge, with sessions running from 9:30 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. All boys are welcome, but all must bring their own skates and equipment.

Yeoman Charley Robbins yesterday won the A. A. U. 25-kilometer championship in 1:39.42, his third New England long-distance racing title in three weeks. Second was Tony Medeiros of Lowell, and third was Henry LeSage of Middleboro.

With a fine 76 despite the high winds yesterday, Pvt. Edward (Porky) Oliver of the Army won his second servicemen's golf tournament. The affair, sponsored by the M. G. A. and the U. S. O., was held at Franklin Park. Cpls. Ed Franzeim and Walter Romans, both of the Army, tied for second with 81s.

World Series Splits

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP) — Detroit and Pittsburgh, runners-up in the 1944 American and National League pennant races respectively, sliced a $23,219 portion from the World Series receipts, the office of Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has announced.

Third-place Cincinnati and New York collected $15,479 each, while $7,739 went to the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Red Sox.

Wins Bicycle Race

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30 (AP) — Arturo Aguirre of Guatemala won an 87-kilometer bicycle race from Mexico City to Texoxylan yesterday. He pedaled the distance in 12 hours, 23 minutes and 28 seconds.

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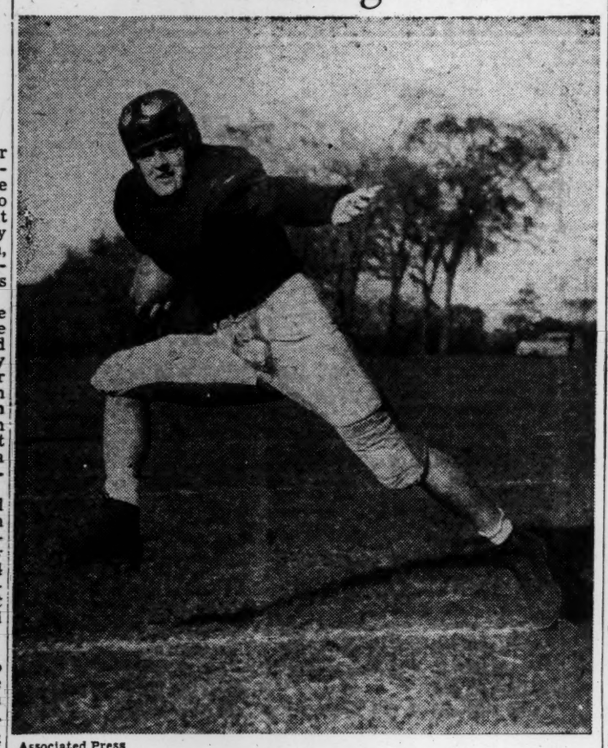
East's Leading Scorer



Associated Press

Army's Glenn Davis

With one touchdown against Duke last Saturday, Glenn Davis, above, increased his football scoring for the year to 60 points to maintain his lead in the eastern sectional race, Russ Hunter of Connecticut, though idle, held on to second place with 42 points.

Packers Head for Title

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—While storm clouds gathered over the eastern end of the National Football League, the undefeated Green Bay Packers rolled merrily along to their sixth straight triumph yesterday to stack up as a shoo-in titlist in the western division.

The well-balanced Packers bearded the Detroit Lions 14-0 in their own den and were left without a worry in their section as the revived Chicago Bears outlasted the Cleveland Rams, 28-21, to hand Buff Doneli's team its ssecond setback after winning three in a row.

Tie in East

The eastern leadership developed into a tie between Philadelphia and Washington as the Eagles toppled the New York Giants from the top rung with a 24-17 decision and the Redskins drubbed the Chicago-Pittsburgh entry 42-20.

In the day's fifth contest the Boston Yanks scored their first league victory by edging the winless Brooklyn Tigers, 17-14, on Augie Lio's 16-yard field goal in the closing minutes.

The Packers shaded the Lions by only a slight margin statistically, but they were able to hustle across two touchdowns in the first haf on la short smash by Ted Fritsch, capping a 46-yard march, and a 30-yard pay-off pass from Irv Comp to Joe Laws. Stellar Don Hutson put the finishing touches to Green Bay's second win of the season over the Lions by booting his 19th and 20th extra points.

Washington scored its third triumph against one tie in a bitter battle with the Card-Pitts. The Redskins held a 21-7 lead as the third period ended, and outlasted the visitors in a rousing five-touchdown last quarter.

Eagles Rallied

Philadelphia, owning a record identical to Washington, rallied for two second half touchdowns to tumble the Giants. Trailing 17-10 at the half, the Eagles tallied in the third period on Roy Zimmerman's 22-yard sprint with a lateral and in the closing stanza on Zimmerman's smash from the one.

Cleveland's Rams spurted in the third period to score two touchdowns and tie the Bears 21-21, but in the final period Al Grygo galloped 66 yards to paydirt on a sweeping reverse to win for the champions. Ensign Sid Luckman, back from sea duty with the Merchant Marine, paced the Bear attack by completing 10 of 16 passes, one a touchdown toss to Connie Mack Berry.

League headquarters reported average attendance for the five games was 29,186, with the largest crowd, 42,639, at New York.

Two Records Set In Hawk Opener

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP) — The Chicago Black Hawks opened their National Hockey League season last night and two records were set.

The 18,618 fans who jam-packed the Chicago Stadium was the largest crowd which ever paid to see a league opening game here.

The 11-to-5 beating administered by the Toronto Maple Leafs was one of the worst lickings suffered by a Hawk team at home in the club's 19-year history and the highest scoring rout in an opener.

Eastern Records

New York, Oct. 30 (AP)—Records of eastern football teams that have won at least half their games, showing team, games won, lost, tied, points scored, and points scored against:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Army	5	0	0	277	21
Bainbridge Nava	5	0	0	167	21
Harvard	4	0	0	88	14
Yale	4	0	0	82	20
Holy Cross	3	0	2	112	44
Villanova	4	1	0	41	45
Connecticut	4	1	1	86	40
Lafayette	3	1	0	109	38
Pennsylvania	3	1	0	84	39
Atlantic City Naval	3	1	0	71	26
Boston College	2	1	0	75	26
Temple	2	1	2	73	56
Penn State	3	2	0	125	102
Navy	3	2	0	117	52
Cornell	3	2	0	92	42
West Virginia	3	2	1	105	90
Bucknell	3	2	1	68	73
Coast Guard Ac'd'my	4	3	0	157	116
Rochester	4	3	0	107	111
Pittsburgh	3	3	0	114	192
Scranton	3	3	0	83	86
Columbia	2	2	0	57	35
Colgate	2	2	0	33	33
Ursinus	2	2	0	33	84
Worcester Tech	2	2	0	31	56
Drexel	1	1	0	19	26

Two Holes-in-One

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—The long-sought hole-in-one was made by two golfers yesterday on the same hole of the Atlantic City Country Club course.

Both John Murphy of Atlantic City and Private Ben Yasko, golf pro from Lancaster, N. H., stationed here with the Army Air Forces, took one shot with No. 8 irons to sink balls into the 121-yard 13th hole.

Tressel Regains Lead in Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lee Tressel of Baldwin-Wallace regained first place among the college football scoring leaders last week. Playing his last game before leaving for a Navy Midshipman's School, he scored 18 points against Wooster to boost his season total to 80, 14 more than his nearest competitor.

The leaders, showing games, touchdowns, point after touchdown, field goals and total points:

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Midwest Independents					
Lee Tressel, Baldwin-Wallace	8	13	2	0	80
Western Conference					
Claude Young, Illinois	7	11	0	0	66
Pacific Coast					
Keith De Courcey, Washington	5	11	0	0	66
Southwest Independents					
Billy Cromer, Arkansas Aggies	6	11	0	0	66
East					
Glenn Davis, Army	5	10	0	0	60
Southeastern Conference					
Tom McWilliams, Miss. State	4	10	0	0	60
Big Six Independents					
Bob Fenimore, Oklahoma Aggies	5	9	4	0	58
Rocky Mountains					
Johnny Strzykalski, Second Airforce	9	9	1	0	55
Southern Conference					
Rock Brinkley, Wake Forest	6	9	0	0	54
Southwest Conference					
Paul Yates, Texas Aggies	6	8	0	0	48
Big Six,					
Meredith Warner, Iowa State	5	5	18	0	48

Select Grid List Cut to 20 Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The select group of college football's unbeaten and untied teams was pruned to 20 last week. The University of Washington, Tulsa, Pennsylvania, Lincoln (Neb.) Air Field, and the Third Air Force were the latest to topple from the elite list.

The unbeaten, untied teams (three or more games):

Name	G	Points For	Points Agst
*Marysville (Mo.) Teachers	7	206	21
Miami (Ohio)	7	146	41
St. Thomas (St. Paul)	7	123	25
Wake Forest	6	146	24
Notre Dame	5	139	20
Army	5	277	21
Bainbridge (Md.) Naval	5	167	21
Georgia Tech	5	132	33
Michigan State	5	127	18
Ohio State	5	168	27
Oklahoma Aggies	5	153	74
Randolph Field (Texas)	5	228	6
Drake	5	151	22
Fort Pierce (Fla.) Amphibs.	5	275	16
*Harvard	4	88	16
Mississippi State	4	139	26
Yale	4	82	20
Norman (Okla.) Naval	4	87	40
*California Insti. Tech	4	139	0
Camp Campbell (Ky.)	4	105	7

*Denotes season over.

Ski Association Names Dr. Elmer

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. Raymond S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., was re-elected President of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association for the 15th time at the concluding session of the 22nd annual convention here yesterday.

The more than 200 delegates representing New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania decided to sponsor only one open competition this winter.

Other officers named by the convention included Douglas M. Burckett of Boston, first Vice-President; Lawrence E. Briggs, Massachusetts State College, Second Vice-President; H. B. Carsley, Pittsfield, Mass., Treasurer, and Margaret Neyland, Bellows Falls, Vt., Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Young Elected

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (AP)—Ted Young of St. Louis was elected President of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States at the organization's annual meeting yesterday. Retiring President Pete Miller of Chicago was named the association's delegate to the Amateur Athletic Union.

Vice-Presidents elected included Herb Schwartz of Saint Paul, Ben Bagdad of Detroit, and Frank Callahan of Schenectady, N. Y. Henry Kemper of St. Louis was named Secretary-Treasurer.

Tentative bids for the North American indoor and outdoor championships were received from Detroit, Schenectady, Saint Paul, St. Louis, and Occonomowoc and Lacrosse, Wis.

Pete Gray Ahead In Stolen Bases

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 30

One-armed Pete Gray, the Southern Association's "most valuable player" for 1944, pilfered 68 bases to tie the loop's modern base-stealing mark, held by Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, Atlanta manager, who set the record in 1928.

Going to bat 501 times for the Memphis Chicks, Gray drove out 167 hits, including five homers, for an average of .333.

Toronto Is Off To Quick Start In Ice Campaign

By the Associated Press

The Toronto Maple Leafs, bowled over by the Montreal Canadiens in the Stanley Cup play-offs last winter, are off to a fast start in the National Hockey League this season.

The Leafs opened their season Saturday night on home ice by coming from behind to nip the New York Rangers, 2 to 1, before 13,049 and then hopped out to Chicago where last night they spoiled the Chicago Black Hawks' home opening by winning easily, 11 to 5, before 18,168.

Sweeney Schriner, left wing, and Lorne Carr, right wing, each turned the hat trick against the Hawks by ramming home three goals apiece.

The two victories put the Leafs in first place ahead of the championship Montreal Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings, both of whom won their home openers. Montreal nicked Boston, 3 to 2, on Saturday while Detroit walloped the Bruins last night, 7 to 1.

Mud Bruneteau, Rookie Jud McAtee and Center Syd Howe each rapped home two goals for the Red Wings.

Attendance Good For First Games In American Loop

By the Associated Press

More than a million fans will see American Hockey League games this season if the attendance of the first two weeks holds up.

A total of 123,590 turned out during the first two weeks, including the record gate of 13,384 at the St. Louis Flyers' opening home game last Friday. The figure represents an average of 6,866 per game which, if continued during the season, will make good League President Podoloff's assertion that the A. H. L. is in for its most prosperous year.

An above-average gathering of 7,211 Sunday night saw the Indianapolis Caps put an end to the league leading Pittsburgh Hornet's five-game winning streak as the teams battled to a 1-1 tie. The Hornets had gained their fifth straight Saturday night when they whipped the Caps, 4-1.

Providence Reds won their first game on the road in two years when they defeated the Cleveland Barons at Cleveland, 3-1, Saturday night. Back home last night the Rers had to come from behind to gain a 3-3 tie with the Hershey Bears.

The Buffalo Bisons still are trying to regain their 1943 championship form. Saturday night they absorbed a 3-0 beating at the hands of the Hershey Bears, while Cleveland administered a 3-1 whipping to the champs last night before 9,213 at Buffalo. The Bisons have now lost four of their first five games.

Glenn Davis Tops Eastern Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP) — Glenn Davis, Army's dazzling halfback, gained his 10th touchdown in the unbeaten West Pointers' 27-7 conquest of Duke Saturday to increase his eastern sectional scoring leadership total to 60 points.

Connecticut's halfback, Russ Hunter, who was idle, was tied for the runner-up slot by Charley Justice of Bainbridge Naval, each with 42 points, the result of seven touchdowns. Quarterback Tony Verteri of Atlantic City Naval ranked fourth with 39 points.

Leading eastern scorers, showing player, team, position, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

Player and team	Pos	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Davis, Army	HB	10	0	0	60
Hunter, Connecticut	HB	7	0	0	42
Justice, Bainbridge N	HB	7	0	0	42
Verteri, Atl City Naval	QB	5	6	1	39
Blanchard, Army	FB	6	0	0	36
Chuckran, Penn State	HB	6	0	0	36
Robbins, Lafayette	HB	6	0	0	36
Hall, Army	HB	5	4	0	34
Wilson, Temple	HB	4	6	1	31
Rader, West Virginia	FB	5	0	0	30
Kalminir, Pittsburgh	HB	5	0	0	30
Elliott, Boston College	HB	5	0	0	30
Walterhouse, Army	HB	1	23	0	29
Erwin, Tufts	HB	4	5	1	29
Jenkins, Harvard	HB	4	1	0	25
Tiedemann, Brown	HB	4	0	0	24
Dekdebrun, Cornell	HB	4	0	0	24
Dorsey, Coast Grd Ac	HB	4	0	0	24
Weiner, Coast Grd Ac	HB	4	0	0	24
Minisi, Pennsylvania	HB	4	0	0	24
Buchsbaum, Syracuse	FB	4	0	0	24
Kearns, Tufts	HB	4	0	0	24
Williams, Villanova	HB	4	0	0	24
Penn, Yale	HB	4	0	0	24
Troy, Holy Cross	HB	4	0	0	24

Snead Gets Back Old Golfing Form

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sam Snead is showing signs of his old golfing form.

Snead, back in civilian clothes after two years in the Navy, teamed with Helen Sigel, Philadelphia women's champion, to defeat Bob Hamilton, National PGA titleholder, and Dorothy Germain, western amateur champion, 5-and-4 in a benefit match yesterday at Llanerch Country Club. The ex-gob shot a 66, four under par.

The match netted $2,000 for the war veterans at Valley Forge and the Naval Hospitals.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Pittsburgh	5	1	1	30	19	11
Indianapolis	2	2	2	13	13	6
Cleveland	3	3	0	18	19	6
St. Louis	1	0	1	7	4	3
Eastern Division						
Hershey	2	2	1	16	15	5
Providence	1	3	1	13	23	3
Buffalo	1	4	0	9	15	2

Results Oct. 28

Providence 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 3, Buffalo 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Indianapolis 1.

Results Oct. 29

Cleveland 3, Buffalo 1.
Pittsburgh 1, Indianapolis 1.
Hershey 3, Providence 3.

Navy and Marine Transfers May Upset College Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—College football upsets were numerous Saturday but they are nothing compared to the form reversals expected the remainder of the season because of the Naval and Marine transfers which are slated for this week.

Army and Navy, of course, will keep their rosters complete and the Middies take on Notre Dame minus Chick Maggioli at Baltimore in Saturday's feature. It was Maggioli's 65-yard run, after taking a lateral from Bob Kelly, that brought the Irish a torrid 13-to-7 triumph over Illinois. Kelly and George Terlep, another back, also may be missing from the Irish line-up by then.

Penn Loses Seven

Army, which nicked Duke by a 27-to-7 edge, has Villanova as its next foe. The Philadelphia eleven loses seven players by transfer. George Balitsaris, Duke fullback, saw his final action against Army and won't be available for the Georgia Tech encounter at Durham.

Michigan, which smashed Purdue by a 40-to-14 score, comes east for its tussle with Pennsylvania minus Capt. Bob Wiese, Bob Nussbaumer, Jim Aliber—all backs—and a pair of subs. The Boilermakers, carded for a game with Wisconsin, lose six of the men who opposed the Wolverines.

Penn, held to a minus 29 yards by Navy while losing a 26-to-0 contest, says farewell to Art Littleton, a defensive star at end, and two other mates.

De Courcey Gone

Washingon, which upset California, 33 to 7, no longer will have Keith De Courcey, its scoring ace, and the Golden Bears, who tangle next with the stanch Alameda Coast Guard, will give up nine players, seven of whom are considered regulars.

Tulsa which was spilled by Oklahoma A. & M. for its first defeat in a scheduled game since 1941, is entirely civilian and will have its full strength for the clash with the Iowa Seahawks. The Seahawks won Sunday from Marquette, 26 to 0, while Oklahoma Aggies trimmed Tulsa, 46 to 40.

Southern California must finish its campaign without Gordon Gray and U. C. L. A. must do without Johnny Roesch. The Trojans, 34-to-7 winners over St. Mary's, go against San Diego Navy next and U. C. L. A. has a tough task in March Field.

Game of Has-Beens

Saturday's encounter between Yale and Dartmouth will be one of has-beens, the Elis losing both their regular tackles and Dartmouth will be shy 24 Navy trainees. The Big Blue sailors spilled Rochester, 32 to 0, in their finale and Dartmouth conquered Brown, 14 to 13.

Penn State, a surprise loser to West Virginia, 28 to 27, finishes the season with 20 freshmen and six Naval trainees following the disbanding of the Marine Corps there. Syracuse's civilians are Penn State's test this week.

Texas, spilled by Rice in a 7-to-0 struggle, tangles with Southern Methodist, dumped by Tulane, 27 to 7. Randolph Field, another team with no transfer worries, collides with North Texas Aggies after taking the previously unbeaten Third Air Force eleven, 10 to 0.

Southern Slate

North Carolina, with 14 naval transfers missing, must tangle with South Carolina. Other southern games this week have Albama at Georgia, Kentucky at Mississippi State, Louisiana State at Tennessee, and Wake Forest at Clemson.

Two civilian outfits, Ohio State and Indiana, are booked at Columbus and Iowa's freshmen entertain Nebraska, a team which hadn't counted a point this season until spilling Missouri, 24 to 20. Iowa State and Oklahoma, a 34-to-19 conqueror of Texas Christian, meet with the Big Six title at stake.

The Norman, Okla., Navy Bombers, who polished off Glenn Dobbs' Second Air Force, 13 to 6, Sunday, are up against unbeaten Oklahoma A. & M. in a southwestern masterpiece.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—For a week some of the more vocal football writers have been howling about the inefficiency of officials this season and pointing to the Navy-Georgia Tech game as a horrible example. . . . A detailed report from this corner's Atlanta scout has just arrived and seems to bear out the conclusion that nobody got a "raw deal" though some of the decisions weren't too hot. . . . Most of the questions apparently arose from a couple of pass-interference rulings and our scout points out these normally would be called by the umpire and field judge, both of whom were eastern officials. . . . As for Tech's use of a "sleeper" pass, that was against the rules and was penalized. . . . By this time, the boys probably have found some new subjects to debate, but we agree with the conclusion of Brown's Rip Engle—coaches are panned when they do the wrong thing, why not officials, too?

A young pitcher named Dick Blow was breezing through a game for the Albany Eastern League club one day last summer and shook off the catcher's signal. . . . The catcher repeated the sign and again Blow shook his head. . . . Then they staged one of those conferences where they shoot the breeze between the plate and the mound. . . . In the course of it, Blow blew up. . . . Seeing what was in the wind. Manager Rip Collins stormed out of the dugout and chased both off the field. . . . That night, Ripper handed the pitcher his release, saying, in effect, "Blow, blow."

Texas scribes see the makings of another Sammy Baugh in Sammy Jacobs, who pitches passes for the North Side (Fort Worth) Steers, one of the highest scoring schoolboy teams in the State . . . Western Michigan College will operate two golf courses until time comes to use the ground to expand its facilities . . . Well, didn't sonny always call on par to help him through college? . . . Harold Keller, who is bidding for a berth on the Maryland Basketball team and likely will play baseball, is almost a double for his older brother, Charley, who was quite a college athlete before he joined the Yankees . . . The last time Andy Kerr, Colgate grid coach, heard where his son. Lieut. Billy of the Navy, was assigned. Billy was aboard the carrier Princeton, which was sunk last week.

Coach H. E. Wishard of Graham, Texas, High School has a new and, he hopes unique, addition to the list of how to lose players . . . In addition to losing four games, he had lost several boys by injiuries, so during a practice session he dicided to try out a third-stringer in the first backfield . . . Wishard yelled for the kid to take his position and there was no answer . . . Another shout brought only a reply from another sub: "He's gone to see Harry James, coach." . . . "To see who?" asked Wishard . . . "Harry James, you know, Betty Grable's husband" . . . The coach didn't know—what losing coach would?—that the bandleader was only 90 miles away in Fort Worth, but he probably changed his mind about moving the missing boy up to the first string.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 28

East

Boston College 19, Syracuse 12.
Connecticut 15, Brooklyn 0.
Dartmouth 14, Brown 13.
Middlebury 27, New Hampshire 7.
Norwich 13, Maine 6.
Yale 32, Rochester 0.
Army 27, Duke 7.
Colgate 6, Columbia 0.
Drexel 13, Lehigh 6.
Lafayette 19, Rutgers 6.
Morgan State 58, Lincoln 0.
Muhlenberg 18, Franklin & Marshall 6.
Navy 26, Penn 0.
Navy Plebes 18, Scranton 6.
New York U. 45, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Pittsburgh 26, Chatham AAB 0.
West Virginia 28, Penn State 27.

South

Arkansas 26, Mississippi 18.
Florida 14, Maryland 6.
Florida A. & M. 40, Hampton 0.
Louisiana State 15, Georgia 7.
Louisiana Tech 21, Louisiana State Normal 7.
No. Carolina P. F. 14, Jacksonville Navy 13.
No. Carolina State 19, William & Mary 2.
Oklahoma 34, Texas Christian 19.
Randolph Field 19, Texas 3rd Airforce 0.
Rice 7, Texas 0.
Tennessee 26, Clemson 7.
Texas A. & M. 61, North Texas A. C. 0.
Tulane 27, Southern Methodist 7.
Vanderbilt 19, Tennessee Tech 7.
Virginia 34, V. M. I. 0.
Virginia State 70, No. Carolina S. T. 0.

West

Baldwin Wallace 20, Wooster 20.
Catawba 26, Fort Monroe 0.
Central Normal 25, Ball State 6.
Concordia (Minn.) 25, South Dakota State 7.
Cornell (Iowa) 14, Simpson 14.
Denver 36, Utah State 6.
Drake 59, Doane 0.
Drexel 13, Lehigh 6.
Franklin 14, Earlham 7.
Great Lakes 40, Wisconsin 12.
Indiana 32, Iowa 0.
Iowa State 14, Kansas State 0.
Miami (Ohio) 16, Denison 0.
Michigan 40, Purdue 14.
Nebraska 24, Missouri 20.
Notre Dame 13, Illinois 7.
Ohio State 34, Minnesota 14.
Oklahoma 34, Texas Christian 19.
Oklahoma A. & M. 46, Tulsa 40.
Olathe N. B. 6, Fort Riley 6.
St. Thomas 12, Lawrence 6.
Tulane 40, Oklahoma Aggies 6.
Wichita 14, Rockhurst 12.
Utah 19, Nevada 14.
Wilberforce 13, Tennessee State 0.

Southwest

Prairie View 40, Arkansas State 6.
Rice 7, Texas 0.
Texas A. & M. 61, N. Texas A. & M. 0.
Randolph Field 19, Third Air Force 0.

Far West

Southern California 34, St. Mary's 7.
Washington 33, California 7.
San Francisco C. G. 25, Camp Beale 6.
El Toro Marines 14, Fleet City Bluejts 0.

Results Oct. 29

Fourth Air Force (March Field) 7, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 0.
Bainbridge Navy 15, Maxwell Field 7.
Holy Cross 26, Coast Guard Academy 14.
Iowa Pre-Flight 26, Marquette 0.
Fort Warren (Wyo.) 19, Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air 6.
Norman (Okla.) Navy Zoomers 13, Second Air Force 6.
Cherry Point (N. C.) Marines 6, Camp Lee 0.
Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air 13, Ottumwa (Iowa) Naval Air 0.
Camp Lejeune 33, Kinston Marines 0.
Gulfport (Miss.) Army Air 27, New Orleans Marine Officers 0.
Tuskegee (Ala.) Army Air 34, Daniel Field (Ga.) 0.
Moore Hospital (Asheville) 22, Knoxville Engineers 6.
Keesler (Miss.) Field 7, Fort Benning Fourth Infantry 7.
Norfolk Fleet 13, Richmond Army Air 2.
Richmond Army Air at Camp Peary, cancelled.
Idaho Southern Branch (Navy V-12) 7, Alaska Clippers 6.

National Football League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Points Ag'st
Philadelphia	3	0	1	121	55
Washington	3	0	1	111	79
New York	3	1	0	76	41
Boston	1	4	0	48	123
Brooklyn	0	5	0	56	81
Western Division					
Green Bay	6	0	0	161	69
Cleveland	3	2	0	111	110
Chicago Bears	2	2	1	118	110
Detroit	1	3	1	63	96
Card-Pitt	0	5	0	62	163

Results Oct. 29

Green Bay 14, Detroit 0.
Philadelphia 24, New York 17.
Washington 42, Card-Pitt 20.
Chicago Bears 28, Cleveland 21.
Boston 17, Brooklyn 14.

Next Sunday's Games

Green Bay at Chicago Bears.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Detroit at Card-Pitt (Pittsburgh).
Cleveland at Washington.

National Hockey League

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	2	0	0	4	13	6
Canadiens	1	0	0	2	3	2
Detroit	1	0	0	2	7	1
New York	0	1	0	0	1	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	5	11
Boston	0	2	0	0	3	10

Results Oct. 28

Canadiens 3, Boston 2.
Toronto 2, New York 1.

Results Oct. 29

Detroit 7, Boston 1.
Toronto 11, Chicago 8.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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A	■	O	R	T	■	M
L	E	O	N	O	R	E
F	A	N	■	P	I	N
■	R	■	G	■	G	■
S	T	E	N	T	O	R
■	H	■	O	■	L	■
S	W	I	M	M	E	R
■	O	■	E	■	T	■
F	R	Y	■	A	T	E
E	M	E	R	S	O	N
E	■	L	I	T	■	O
D	O	L	M	A	N	S

30

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gallicano (gäl'-lē-kä'-nō) —Town 29 miles from the great port of La Spezia, Italy.

Garakayo (gä'-rä-kä'-yō)— Island of the Palau group.

Liinahamari (lē'-nä-hä'-mä-rī)—Finnish port in the Petsamo area, and northern terminus of the Arctic highway.

Palanga (pä-läng'-gä) — In western Lithuania, on the Baltic coast.

Sarandë (sä-rän'-dë)— Southern Albanian port, used as a Nazi supply base.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hertogenbosch, 's (s'-hĕr-tō'-gĕn-bŏs') — German communications center in the Netherlands, regarded as a shield for all western Holland.

Niš (nĕsh)—Key rail junction in Yugoslavia on the main north-south Balkan railway.

Okayama (ō'-kä-yä'-mä)— Site of important installations on the Island of Honshu, Japan.

Požarevac (pō'-zhä-rĕ-väts) — Communications center southeast of Belgrade.

Scarpanto (skär'-pän-tō)— Mountainous island between Crete and Rhodes.

Skoplje (skôp'-lyĕ) — Railway center in Yugoslavia.

Subotica (soō'-bō-tĭ-tsä)— Yugoslav rail center.

Tainan (tī'-nän') — Important town on the island of Formosa.

Würselen (vür'-zĕ-lĕn)— Town three miles north of Aachen.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go, sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; κ = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Who's the Author?

In the following quiz the first list gives you the names of ten characters from famous books and the second list gives you the names of the famous authors. Your job is to link each character with the correct author.

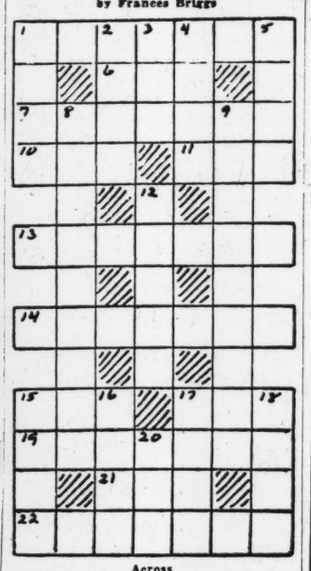
1. Peter Pan	1. Frances Hodgson Burnett
2. Pooh-Bah	2. Thomas Hughes
3. Tom Brown	3. Sir James M. Barrie
4. Juliet Capulet	4. Emile Gaboriau
5. Sherlock Holmes	5. W. S. Gilbert
6. Carol Kennicott	6. Harriet Beecher Stowe
7. Lecoq	7. Victor Hugo
8. Simon Legree	8. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
9. Little Lord Fauntleroy	9. Sinclair Lewis
10. Jean Valjean	10. William Shakespeare

Answers

1. Sir James M. Barrie. 2. W. S. Gilbert. 3. Thomas Hughes. 4. William Shakespeare. 5. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 6. Sinclair Lewis. 7. Emile Gaboriau. 8. Harriet Beecher Stowe. 9. Frances Hodgson Burnett. 10. Victor Hugo.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Tchaikovsky wrote special piece for what musical instrument in his "Nutcracker Suite"?
6—Morsel left at a meal.
7—Who disguises herself as Fidelio in Beethoven's opera?.
10—Anything described as "flabellate" would be shaped like what?
11—What is a skittle used in game of skittles?
13—Who had a voice as loud as that of fifty men?
14—What person would be most likely to use a "trudgen"?
15—What do you call the young or recently hatched brood of fishes?
17—Devoured.
19—What American poet and philosopher was termed "The Columbus of Modern Thought"?
21—Kindled.
22—What is a woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves (pl.)?

Down

1—The young of the elephant is what?
2—What bird is an expert diver?
3—Sea eagle.
4—A final cessation.
5—What word is sometimes used as an expression of assent or approval?
8—What creature burrows into soil, rendering it porous and permeable?
9—Sparafucile is a character in what Verdi opera?
12—What is a dwarf or goblin?
15—Would you wear, feed, or sail a yakalo?
16—A sharp outcry.
17—What is name of dog in "Thin Man" movies?
18—Who was Seth's son?
20—Edge.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Royal Greeting

The friendly, genial spirit of the late King George V of England is revealed in the following incident which occurred at the Palace Theater, in London. The occasion was a performance by Harry Lauder.

Summoned to the royal box between the acts, the comedian had just concluded a chat with his Majesty and retired to the corridor, when he encountered his friend, George Ashton. A few friendly words, and Lauder proceeded down the hall, pausing only long enough to look back and shout, "Well, good-night, George—and good luck!"

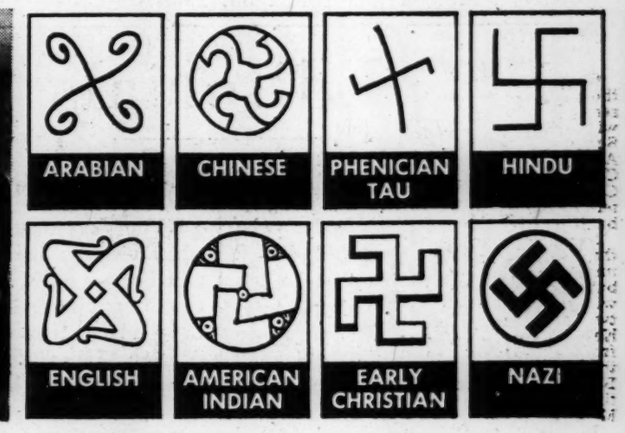
The next instant the King emerged into the corridor and, with a broad smile on his face, cried out, "And good-night and good luck to you, Harry!"

Relating the incident later, Lauder said, "I was overwhelmed with confusion at the awful thought that I might be held as taking jocular liberties with the King-Emperor and stood riveted to the spot. But King George went off laughing very heartily at his own joke."

A Verse for Today . . .

Seek the LORD, *and his strength: seek his face evermore. Remember his marvellous works that he hath done.*—Ps. 105:4, 5

Wide World



Swastika—A Symbol That Became a Sinister Badge

Left: The coat of arms of Theodore Hagen, which adorns the portal of the abbey at Lambach, Germany, is said to have given Hitler the idea of taking over the swastika as the emblem of the Nazi party. Right: From the dawn of civilization the swastika has been used as a religious symbol and as an ornament in almost every part of the old and new worlds. The above chart shows the ancient and modern swastika in its various interpretations.

Brevities

A South Pacific GI figures he's saved $200 by not having had a shave in two years, but hasn't the $200. Just another economist, it seems.—Detroit News.

Dewey says that, if elected, he will continue most of the federal agencies set up by the New Deal. They will be run, however, not by bureaucrats but by honest, efficient bureaupublicans.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Confidence is that quality that permits an individual to do crossword puzzles with the aid of a fountain pen.

An ex-butler is now a postman. He is still thrilled by people coming to the door when HE rings.—Punch ©.

In Lighter Vein

An Old Friend

"I bought a used vacuum cleaner today, Mrs. Raggs."

"Does it work all right, Mrs. Taggs?"

"Fine. In fact, when I examined it I found out it's the same machine I gave to the junk man a year ago."

More Expense While Waiting

"The average rural teacher's salary is $967 a year," said the man, "while the city teacher gets twice as much."

"Well," replied the woman, "it takes them twice as long to find a husband in town."

In Other Words, "Stop Moving!"

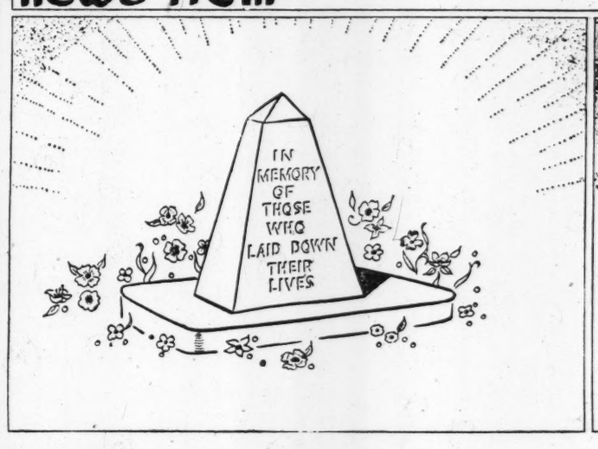
In the classified section of a Chicago newspaper appeared this ad, which was placed by a moving and storage company:

"Our help are all tired—so unless you need anything real bad, do not come this week."

Today's Quotation

We may not be master of our daily work, but we are at least master of the spirit in which we do it.—HUGH BLACK

NEWS ITEM— SPEAKING OF MEMORIALS



The Taffles—*Untimely Affection* — By PALMER

HOORAY! HOORAY! YOU DID IT, POP!
GO 'WAY SUDS! STOP IT!
SLERP! SLERP!
GO 'WAY! SUDS! SUDS!
SLERP! SLERP!
BAM!
DID YOU HAVE TO GET AFFECTIONATE AT A TIME LIKE THIS?
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Booh!* — By LE PELLEY

DON'T YOU FEEL JUST A BIT JITTERY ON HALLOWEEN ?
NOT I.... COOL AS A TOMATO ...THAT'S WHAT I AM...
HERE... CATCH....
GLUB
UM...GLUMB.. UGBY...MM. MM..BLUK
AS I WAS SAYING... HALLOWEEN ISN'T ANY DIFF....
ULP
NOW, WHAT'S HIS HURRY ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guest of Honor* — By RODGERS

That big collie and his friends certainly know how to make a chap feel good!
They kept repeating what an important addition I'd make to their group!
Praised everything I did or said-
And wound up our interview by insisting on a big bone gnawing celebration in my honor!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jim Digs Up Something* — By THE HAGERS

I GIVE UP! CAPT. BALDPATE'S SECRET HIDEOUT BECAME HIS GRANDCHILDREN'S NURSERY.
COME ON, JIM! IT'S GETTING DARK.
LOOK AT THIS! HIDDEN TREASURE!
IT SAYS HERE: "GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS WITH EMPTY MILK BOTTLE."
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Surplus of Promises"

Rare is the political leader who dares, as Winston Churchill did in 1940, to tell his people that he has "nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." The more usual procedure is to promise the world with pink icing and a paper lace collar—a fact of which we are strongly reminded by current campaign oratory. Governor Dewey has just called attention to "an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept or openly violated."

He was talking about twelve years of New Deal pledges to provide a more abundant life, but a certain journalistic sales resistance caused us to note that in his Saturday speech President Roosevelt was not reticent about America's future peace and prosperity—60,000,000 jobs for instance. And:

> We think of new airplanes, new cheap automobiles with low maintenance and operation costs. We think of new hospitals and new health clinics. We think of a new merchant marine for our expanded world trade.

Now it may be helpful to lift the people's eyes in confidence to a radiant future. And certainly full employment, which both candidates are holding up as the attainable goal, will only be reached if it is kept before us. But the citizen will do well to question all candidates for office when they intimate that Government, even a Government as paternalistic as that we know today, can give him the world he wants on a silver platter.

Certainly on this airy promise of 60,000,000 jobs the voter should ask for a few specifications. Mr. Roosevelt claims that from 1933 to 1940 his Administration increased employment by 10,000,000. Mr. Dewey remarks that there were 10,000,000 still unemployed in 1940, and that under the New Deal America had to have a war to provide jobs.

We agree a green light will help industry and that industry is likely to consider the light greener under a Republican administration. But it is dangerous to think the war showed how to solve the problem. All the war tells us is that America can get full employment by throwing in Federal money to the tune of $100,000,000,000 a year. We are not ready for a continuance of such pump priming.

Mr. Roosevelt, in addition to mentioning all the potential new industries, spoke of Government aiding industry by lightening taxes—which Mr. Dewey has also proposed—and of making jobs by building 1,000,000 new homes a year and by expanding foreign trade. Now that is about as far as the candidates have gone toward being specific. And at the same time both are promising Government maintenance of farm prices and wages, and favoring vast expenditures on social security.

But the voter may well ask for specifications. And meanwhile look to his own initiative, his own work and intelligence more than to any political promises of prosperity.

The Sheldon Way

Probably other communities are making postwar plans which also take in the returning veteran, but something that Sheldon, Iowa, has undertaken seems to us to have its commendable points. Every Sheldon lad in the naval or military service is receiving a personal letter, signed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor, not only asking about the boy's own plans but what he thinks the city should take up as a postwar activity.

This is the sort of thing calculated to make the soldier or sailor feel his neighbors really appreciate his efforts and recognize that he must have something to say about his home town's development and progress. It will be helpful to the city's businessmen to know whether the returning servicemen plan going back to their old jobs, to other lines of endeavor, or plan going into business for themselves. But of greater value is the serviceman's idea of what the community should be doing to improve itself.

Civic-mindedness is not often found in the soldier or sailor. Some of them never cast a ballot in their lives, nor paid a tax bill. But they *will* be doing these things. The city or town that arouses civic consciousness among its veterans—gets them to thinking constructively about their community—is building wisely for the future. Other and larger cities might well take a leaf from Sheldon's book.

News Headline — "Burma Soldiers Get Ballots by Elephant." Is this political preference that the Donkey should oppose?

Victory's Where You Make It

If Americans could see the stuff of which victories like that in the Philippine Sea are made, there would be no reason to warn against over-optimism. But the home front cannot see, nor yet imagine. Every war correspondent who comes back home brings this realization with him—only seeing is believing in modern war.

Admiral Nimitz's report on the second battle of the Philippine Sea confirms the impression created by earlier but vaguer dispatches. The battle must be written down alongside the great naval contests of all time.

The boys on Leyte, however, will not take time off to celebrate the naval victory in some expensive night club. They will not take it easy tomorrow on the grim assembly line that reaches into the jungle. They will not decide that a strike can do little harm now that the Japanese fleet has been sent limping home.

The sniper's bullet whistles as menacingly overhead, the machine gun has as nasty a bite as when the Japanese Navy was bearing down on Leyte. The point of the battle for the men who have to build victory all along the road to Tokyo is, "We're still here, thanks to the Navy, and we'll show our gratitude the way a soldier can."

Are the Japanese reshuffling their Cabinet in Tokyo? The G. I. hears the news and ducks as a shell bursts near by. "Four battleships, did you say the Japs lost? Well, keep your eyes open, or it won't matter to you very long.

"So the home front likes the news? Okay, okay. Hope they don't like it too much, though. We'd like to join the home front ourselves before too long."

Argentina Squirms

Pressures exerted by the United States against Argentina's fascist dictatorship are beginning to have an effect. Buenos Aires admits as much by proposing a conference of American Foreign Ministers to consider the Argentine crisis. Evidently the most telling pressure has been the studied omission of Argentina from all participation in postwar planning.

Argentina's move is shrewdly calculated to capitalize on the dissatisfaction of several Latin-American Governments which have favored the calling of a conference on the role of the Americas in world organization. Washington has rejected several Latin-American initiatives in that direction. Since the Argentine regime under Gen. Edelmiro Farrell remains unrecognized, its initiative could be ignored.

There are sound reasons for not permitting the Argentine fascists to stage a public re-entry—on their own terms—into the American community of nations. Until the Farrell regime has given evidence of a change of heart, the democracies should continue to withhold benefits rightly granted only to those who stand for human freedom. On the other hand, Washington could with advantage take the initiative in calling together the Foreign Ministers of all the American Republics except Argentina, to deal with the Argentine problem.

Keeping at It

The "improvements" in modern warfare do not yet insure the soldier against drudgery, nor insulate him against mud, nor even guarantee him a glorious exit from the fray. The Americans, British, Canadians and Poles fighting together in Holland are not riding high on the wave of an Allied blitz, but plugging away at their job very much as soldiers had to do all along the soggy Western Front in World War I.

But they are doing their work with such a will that it is now expected the estuary of the Schelde, vital to Allied use of Amsterdam's great port, will be cleared in three or four days. They have some 40,000 Germans on the run for Rotterdam and hope to cut off the Nazis' escape. The Allied gains are succeeding in making secure the Allied flank, and preparing for a day when the sky and the earth will seem to open at the same moment along the borders of Naziland.

The enemy strikes back now and then with vigor, as on Sunday when the Germans counterattacked with armor 50 miles south and east of Breda, which is now in the hands of Canadian-commanded Poles. Now and then, too, the Allies lose a town, as the Americans did at Liesel over the week end. But the hard work goes on. It doesn't make spectacular news today, but it is what makes possible the big headlines of tomorrow.

Pushing Back the Darkness

Is the New Deal Living in the Past?

By Bill Cunningham
In the Sunday Boston Herald
[Reprinted by Permission.]

Mine is only one small voice in the general wilderness, and I have but one small vote to cast, wisely or foolishly, in what is probably the most critical Presidential election any of us will ever be asked to help decide. I lay no claims to political punditry, although I've made the astounding discovery since wandering over from the athletic theater that there's nothing magic nor mysterious about the political arena. Politics are no harder to understand than major league baseball. . . .

But it's not of politics nor politicians that I'm thinking of the moment. I'm thinking of times when we all should examine our souls. . . .

I don't know whether I'm a Democrat or a Republican. I was born and bred of southern Democratic stock. I married into a Republican family, and, as a man have moved in circles that were mostly Republican. Personally, I have voted for candidates of both persuasions, and probably shall again. It has always been my belief, and it's still my belief, that there's something bigger, however, than either a Democrat or a Republican. That's an American. If a man can be both, that's all right, but here's another case of where the last should be first.

* * *

It's been my political scripture that, until the war can be won, there's no room for anything but practicing Americans—that this is no time to be Democrats, Republicans, Jews, Gentiles, Protestants, Catholics, White, Colored nor anything else but Americans to the core and Americans who work at it. That I've preached in this column, have said in every speech I've been asked to make and have reiterated coast to coast on the radio at every chance.

Thinking in terms of them [the servicemen] and of what they've a right to expect of us, the campaign to date, especially the performance of the party in power, has been a most disillusioning thing. The challenger, Dewey, has been doing his considerable best to get something on the record, it seemed to me, whereafter the other side has mostly only huddled and quarreled about what Dewey said. As leaders, as conservators of what these kids are buying all over again, their program is a blank, their way-pointing nil, their energies devoted to trying to prove Dewey a liar. That's how it's been most of the way. . . .

The principal argument they've offered to date is that President Roosevelt should be retained in office in order that we may "win the war and secure the peace." These are nothing but words. . . .

Suppose this paper's headlines carried the news that President Roosevelt died last night. . . .

Suppose such was the headline across the page. Would any American have the slightest doubt about our gaining the victory, even so? The Generals and the Admirals have that matter in hand. We're ready and rolling. Nothing can stop us now. The part about peace is equally ridiculous. There's no pattern as yet for any peace. That fact is really tragic instead of ridiculous, because neither the armed forces nor the nation know what, in terms of physical things, we are fighting for. Until we know that, we can't even guess at the peace. There's been no explanation. There's evidently no plan. The party with the responsibility of leadership is drifting. It hasn't taken charge even yet.

* * *

This was obvious at the Democratic National Convention. . . . This great organization had but one man—one name—and that man in the natural course of events was nearing the end of the trail. There was no youth, no life, no new names, no vigor. There was no new program, no progressive plan. The platform was the past. The plea was to stand pat. This was a crowd holding on, digging in, arguing against making a change, while everything else in the world is changing.

They seemed to be trying to run forward while facing backward toward Harding and Hoover and issues long dead. They tossed the word isolationism glibly around, evidently unaware of the fact that they are mentally isolated. They seemed to be thinking in terms of the world as it was, too dumb or too fearful to face the fact that that sort of world never will be again, and there's a new thing in it called Russia, for example.

Their campaign has only deepened the conviction that they have nothing at all but a very weary Mr. Roosevelt. When he goes, they crash. Even if they win, they're gone, because . . . he has never delegated responsibility and he really has no lieutenants. There is nothing but indecision, incomplete information, lack of planning and chaos ahead of them. When great parties have fallen, it has almost always come about because they didn't keep feeding young men through to the top. The Republicans, in four years, have come up with a Willkie, a Dewey, a Bricker, a Stassen. The Democrats have fumbled along with the same wornout stock, offering a Vice-Presidential substitution that is simply incredible.

* * *

Savagely defending their one name, the Democrats condemn as "hitting below the belt," as damnable and even treasonable, any questioning of the state of the President's health. Why? That's certainly one of the most important questions of the hour, and should be cleared to every voter's satisfaction. The principal argument, to date, has been against changing horses in midstream, changing the winning pitcher in the middle of the ball game and "Re-elect Roosevelt to Win the War and the Peace."

There's no mention of Senator Truman's ability to do any pitching. The word is "Roosevelt." The war will be won whoever is President, but we shall need top leadership, not words, when we come to the peace. If Roosevelt is really the man, the Nation not only should know it but should have some real confidence in his physical ability to undertake the assignment. . . .

The real problem is how, as matters stand now, can any voter be sure that he isn't voting for Truman for President if he votes Democratic? . . .

I get back to those kids [the servicemen]. What difference does it make who's in, nor what his colors, so long as he has the vigor, the vision and the courage to make a place for their return and to make sure the thing they've bought? . . .

* * *

I'm not thinking of these kids just in terms of comradeship and altruism, either; I'm thinking of them in terms of trying to live with them as citizens. I'm thinking of them in terms of what happened out in Kansas City last week end, when a bunch of them on furlough waded into a picket line around a struck war plant, chased the pickets and tore up their placards. These kids are going to mean business. They ought to mean business. They're likely to try to do it their own way if we haven't had the realism and the courage to get it really straightened out for them first. Our home front didn't. We were too happy to care, and here has been war all over again.

The New Deal is living in the past, is running in the past, has offered nothing as a campaign argument that seems even to dare to look at the awful fact that there's a completely wrecked world to straighten out. The main shouters are the same claque of Ickes, Perkins, and the other depression chromos, reinforced in local pastures by such paragons as, in these parts, the McCormacks, the Curleys and other coattail passengers. That's not idea enough for those kids. They're not dying for Hillman, Browder, Kelly, Hague and Flynn. They're going to expect to do some hanging on themselves.

They'll come back and kick this place to pieces if we're stupid enough, or are not courageous enough, to make an American decision the American way. What every man does with his vote is his own business, but this time it's likewise those kids' business and civilization's business. It's a time not to be blinded by political claptrap, to measure issues squarely, take nobody's word, wear nobody's collar, but to vote like a man and a free-born American. The past is dead. The future's what's important. Those kids are facing it every day. Are you?

The High Cost of Campaigning

An Intimate Message From Albany

By Roscoe Drummond

The financing of modern Presidential campaigns is really big business. What with radio, campaign trains, highly expert research staffs, newspaper advertising, and expensive public relations advisers, they inevitably run into money, a lot of money.

The simple business—and it isn't really simple—of budgeting a national campaign is a highly interesting and intricate problem which gets harder, rather than easier.

One of the difficult circumstances which confront the managers of both major parties is that as the sheer basic costs of campaigning in the modern style have been steadily going up in recent years, Congress has been constantly cracking down on the liberties with which political contributions can be ethically raised, which accounts in part for the dubious "1,000 Club"—might as well put a $-sign before that figure—which the Democratic Party thought up in its unhappy financial extremity this year. At present there are four major Federal restrictions on political fund-raising:

1. The restrictions reach back to the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 which lays a rather vague and flexible hand on political committees, but which does call for a public accounting and sets out regulations controlling Congressional campaigns for the first time.

2. Then there is the first Hatch Act of 1939, the author of which, Senator Carl Hatch (D), of New Mexico, made himself constructively unpopular with the politicians of both parties and was openly booed at a Democratic Jackson Day dinner in Washington after his bill was passed. It bans political campaigning by non-policy-making Federal employees and puts a round limitation of $3,000,000 — with a loophole through which you can transport the Bank of England—on political committees.

3. An amendment to the Hatch Act in 1940 extended the restrictions on the political activities of Federal employees to State and county employees partly paid from Federal funds.

4. Finally, a section of the War Labor Disputes Act of 1943 provides that no corporation and no labor organization may "make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in Congress are to be voted for."

These legal restrictions look pretty fancy and pretty fearsome in type, but either they were enacted by those who had an eye to their unworkability or the party politicians have a special genius for finding the chinks through which to slip gigantic exceptions. Anyway, according to the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures, about $15,000,000 was spent on behalf of the Republican national ticket in 1940 and more than $6,000,000 on behalf of the Democratic. The loophole is that each State committee can spend legally $3,000,000 as well as the national committee, which means that the theoretical minimum ceiling is $147,000,000 if either party could get it.

But, of course, fund-raising has also been made harder. Corporations and labor unions are banned from contributing directly now by law, and technically individual contributions are limited to $5,000 each. But there are also ways of getting around these restrictions. Individuals can make separate contributions of $5,000 each to State and county committees as they wish, and labor unions can acquire large campaign funds through "voluntary" assessments. And while unions can't "contribute" directly to the political parties, they are free to expend their funds themselves directly for "political educational" purposes.

This mass of inchoate and ineffectual legislation calls for some new political martyr to co-ordinate and strengthen it.

But there is obviously no sense in proceeding on the fictitious theory that it is possible to conduct modern Presidential campaigns on a five-and-ten-cent budget. There is no evidence that large funds legally collected and ethically spent can greatly influence large blocs of votes. Every time one Presidential nominee or the other goes on the air over a single major network, it costs not less than $15,000 for a half hour—they usually run over—plus from several hundred to several thousand dollars necessary to pay the talent which is kept idle on the commercial program or programs which are shunted off.

The proposal is periodically advanced that the Federal Government itself ought to finance Presidential campaigns, providing equal funds for both major parties, but here the cure would probably be worse than the crime. Actually, the problem isn't criminal; it is just complicated, and reflects not a decline in political ethics so much as a rise in the cost of modern campaigning.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Southerner on Four Terms

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find few people, even in Democratic Louisiana, who are not opposed to the fourth-term idea. Public sentiment was against a third term. A fortiori, it is opposed to a fourth. But—and here's the rub—a lot of these people go on to say: "We are against a fourth term, but we are still more opposed to a change in Presidents which might throw the victory drive off its stride. The war is progressing nicely under Roosevelt, and the main thing, after all, is to win this war, and win it as quickly as possible. We can't risk a change, under present conditions."

That is the argument which will be worked overtime and will elect President Roosevelt for a fourth term if anything does. As an argument, it has little merit. But people—and women in particular—are apt to be led by their emotions rather than their good sense, at a time like the present. The answer to this argument is, of course, that while the President is titular Commander in Chief of our armed forces, the war is actually run by our professional soldiers.

I therefore feel that a change in Presidents will have no effect on our military strategy and success whatsoever. I feel further that it will shorten—not lengthen—the war by bringing about greater unity on the home front. If I felt otherwise—if I thought a Republican victory would add one day to the war's duration, I would not vote for Dewey.

Feeling that way, I am able to consider the election in all its aspects and implications. I can see clearly the danger to our way of life of having the same man holding the office of President for 16 long years. I can see him selecting and electing his successor, after he decides to retire from office and being the power behind the throne. I can visualize the end of our State rights and the development of a highly centralized government which will dominate our lives and tell us what to think and do. I can—and do—predict regimentation and an end of the system of free enterprise and substitution of some form of socialism.

If that is what the people want—then, so be it. But it is not what our boys in the armed service are supposed to be fighting for. It is much more akin to what they are fighting against.

IRVING L. LYONS
New Orleans, La.

Consumer Demand

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a letter from Congressman A. Willis Robertson on foreign trade. Mr. Robertson is one of the most capable members of the House Ways and Means Committee and has given a lot of consideration to the matter of foreign trade. Nevertheless, he, like many others, looks only at one side of the ledger.

Mr. Robertson says that "we have developed both a farm and factory production capacity far above any normal domestic need." His suggestion is that we export the surplus. The difficulty is that if we cannot consume this surplus, we cannot consume the foreign goods we get in exchange for the surplus. We do not reduce the size of the surplus by changing its form. The two real alternatives, as I see them, are either to give the surplus away (this we have tried before but cannot afford as a permanent policy) or to increase our ability to consume (this we have tried, too, but so far with rather indifferent success).

An increased foreign trade will change the character of employment in certain respects; it will not increase the total number of jobs we can make available. It is the consumer demand for goods that gives employment. Industry is merely the consumers' agent.

ARTHUR BESSE, President,
National Ass'n of Wool Manufacturers
New York

Ambulance or Fence?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "Fight on Alcoholism as Disease Organized," was read with interest. Certainly all will agree that alcoholism is a disease and a health problem and the ill-alcoholic should have medical treatment rather than rough handling (as often happens) at some place of detention.

However, we should not forget that the most important thing is removing the cause of the "disease." And the cause of this disease quite obviously is alcohol, a narcotic drug, and the only way to deal successfully with it is to cut it off at its source.

Therefore, the present endless circle of creating more drunks and then trying with more or less success to rehabilitate them, though helpful, does not seem like a final solution of the problem. It reminds one of the old story of the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff rather than a fence across the top.

Jack London wrote: "We have with great success made a practice of not leaving arsenic and strychnine, and typhoid and tuberculosis germs, lying around for our children to be destroyed by. Treat John Barleycorn the same way. Stop him. Don't let him lie around, licensed and legal, to pounce upon our youth. Not of alcoholics nor for alcoholics do I write, but for our youths, for those who possess no more than the adventure-stings and the genial predispositions, the social man-impulses, which are twisted all awry by our barbarian civilization which feeds them poison on all the corners. It is the healthy, normal boys, now born or being born, for whom I write."

F. C. HALL
Salem, N. J.

The Golden Rule

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article, "The Fourth Estate in the Postwar World" has great possibilities. The twentieth century is going down in history as the century of intolerance, greed, and hypocrisy, unless humans change radically their thinking in the next fifty years.

Greed more than any other human characteristic is responsible for today's world conditions.

Nineteen hundred years ago, Jesus gave humanity the Golden Rule, which has been paraphrased "do unto others as though you were the others." If every church member would practice the Golden Rule, the twenty-first century might usher in the millennium.

If the "Fourth Estate" would sponsor the Golden Rule on their radio programs, it would help (in my mind) insure its success from the start.

RETTOP DE SAHC
Toronto, Canada

Burrocracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Then there was the man who rose to inquire—What chance has the poor G. O. P. elephant in a country where the Democratic burrocracy is so firmly entrenched?

WILLIAM P. KEASBEY
Des Moines, Iowa

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.